ER—PARIS: Wednesday, variable, -37). Thursday, cloudy. LONDON: iable. Temp. 20-10 (68-50). Thurs- rain. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: iable. Temp. 27-19 (81-66). NEW day, variable. Temp. 26-20 (83-68).

L WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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UPI.

Asserts Arab Stance Makes Talks Impossible

Begin Says PLO Issue Rules Out Geneva

TEL AVIV, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Prime Minister Menahem Begin said today that Arab insistence on the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization makes the reconvening of the Geneva peace talks impossible.

He said Israel will work for peace by other means, but is ready in case a new war breaks out.

"This is fact," Mr. Begin said. "The Arab states ask for the participation of the PLO in the Geneva conference, therefore the Arab states make reconvening of the Geneva conference impossible."

He rejected a suggestion by Syrian President Hafez al-Assad that the PLO be represented by an Arab League delegation at Geneva, saying "peace treaties can be signed only between sovereign states."

"This idea, that the so-called PLO participate in a delegation for conducting, concluding and signing a peace treaty with Israel within the Arab League, is just completely unacceptable," Mr. Begin said.

He spoke with reporters on his return from a five-day official visit to Romania, the only Communist country with which Israel maintains diplomatic relations.

Mr. Begin was asked about the comments of Syrian Information Minister Ahmed Iskander, who said there is "not one glimmer of hope" for peace talks and called on the Arabs to use "all means at their disposal." Mr. Begin said. "We cannot be threatened."

"In this government there are three generals who led armies to victory," he said.

The Prime Minister was referring to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, a former chief of staff; Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, a former commander of the air force, and Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, who led the Israeli counterattack across the Suez Canal in the 1973 war.

"My three friends and myself and others in the government represent a suffering generation but a fighting generation, a generation that has one ambition—peace," Mr. Begin said.

He said Israel hoped to reach peace through indirect talks with the Arabs with the help of the United States, or by negotiations at separate mixed commissions made up of representatives of Israel and Jordan, Egypt and Syria.

PLO Rejects Suggestion

BEIRUT, Aug. 30 (UPI).—The PLO today rejected the suggestion by Mr. Assad that an Arab League delegation might be able to represent the Palestinians at the Geneva talks.

"We say—and we have always said—that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," a PLO official said. "We speak for the Palestinians, and no one else does," he said.

Also Urges More U.S. Grain Stockpiling

rter Seeks 20% Wheat Acreage Cut in 1978

le H. Farnsworth

GTON, Aug. 30 (NYT).—ace of mounting sur- sident Carter has de- urb the nation's wheat year and give the fed- ment a far bigger role ain stockpile business. f the new program was at $4.4 billion.

ite House briefing yes- ting Agriculture Secre- White announced that ent would seek congres- horization for a 20-per- in wheat acreage. He iministration intentions 0-per-cent reduction in of feed grains later r, but said that deci- being delayed in case er intervened.

gram also would place to 35 million tons of feed grains in reserve beginning of the 1978- ing year. Included in is a proposal to create nternational emergency ve of up to 6 million

isions were made after bate within the admin- There are major domes- t as foreign policy im-

ger Cut Sought

ure Secretary Bob Berg- called for a wheat duction of 25 per cent, to pressure from farm at badly wanted pro- it in an effort to stop f farm prices.

eat market price of $2 is half of what it was ago.

asury Department and l of Economic Advisers, e impact on future con- ces and the export po- f the United States od shortages again de- e opposed to any cut- all in plantings.

tate Department was about the effects on tal negotiations of the ent of an international rve.

World Food Conference s ago the United States a 60-million-ton reserve f a world food security The figure was subse- duced to 30 million tons grains only.

U.S. Initiative

al negotiations, the rich countries have been find ways to split the l other burdens of im- od security. The 20-per- age cutbacks combined 6-million-ton emergency erve, a unilateral U.S. to pry concessions from other rich nations and speed the current negotiations, showed the effort to weigh food scarcity against the costly domestic grain surpluses.

The emergency reserve to be financed by the federal government could only be released for noncommercial food aid for world nutrition assistance, and to meet U.S. obligations under any future international reserves agreement.

Food analysts outside the government are still worried about the acreage cutbacks. Among these are a Brookings Institution scientist, Fred Sanderson, who is serving as chairman of the Committee on Food Reserves of the Federation of American Scientists.

"It is useful to recall," he said, "that it was the 18-million-acre [12 per cent] cut in United States grain acreage in 1968-73 which depleted our grain stocks to levels which proved to be insufficient to cope with the series of crop failures that shook the world grain market in 1972-75. This could happen again."

The Carter plan is to take 11 million acres of the nation's present wheat acreage out of production. Mr. White, the deputy agriculture secretary, acting for Mr. Bergland who is on vacation, said the action would result in lowering production by 20 million tons.

In other words, without set-asides the nation would be producing 260 million tons and with the cutbacks, 240 million.

Farmers would not be paid for

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

on Voyager-2
ved Into Place

ENA, Calif., Aug. 30 cientists said yesterday e jarred into place the oom of Voyager-2, clear- way for the craft to formation from Jupiter rn.

hile, the launching of 1 was scheduled for onday. The launching, set for Thursday, had tponed because of Voy- problems since its take- 20. The boom of Voy- vas snapped to with- ndredths of a degree of extended position by a small explosions. Jet n Laboratory spokesman ter said.

Psychiatrists Advise New York Judge

'Son of Sam' Suspect Held Unfit to Stand Trial

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Psychiatrists told a New York State judge today that David Berkowitz, accused of being the "Son of Sam" killer who terrorized New York City for a year, is mentally unfit to stand trial.

The judge made no ruling on the psychiatrists' advice. He ordered a hearing in October.

Mr. Berkowitz, 24, a postal clerk, sat motionless and expressionless as State Supreme Court Judge Gerald Held read sections of the psychiatric report in a packed Brooklyn courtroom.

The report, prepared by Dr. Daniel Schwartz, chief of forensic medicine at Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, declared that the alleged killer of six persons was "an incapacitated person as a result of mental disease and defect. He cannot assist in his own defense."

Paranoia Cited

The report said that Mr. Berkowitz is suffering from paranoia.

The judge ordered a hearing for Oct. 4.

The sections of the report which he did not read will be kept secret, he said.

"Son of Sam" is the nickname provided by the killer himself. He shot random victims over a 13-month span and sent anonymous letters commenting on the slayings. In addition to the six persons slain, seven were wounded by "Son of Sam."

AP.

David Berkowitz

Mr. Berkowitz was ordered sent back to the maximum security cell at Kings County Hospital, where he has been since his arrest on Aug. 10.

Brooklyn District Attorney Eugene Gold won court permission to have a psychiatrist of his own choosing examine Mr. Berkowitz.

The examination can take place any time before the hearing. Mr. Gold wants to bring Mr. Berkowitz to trial and court observers expect a battle over the issue.

One of Mr. Berkowitz's lawyers, Ira Jultak, who sat next to his client during the hour-and-a-half hearing, said Mr. Berkowitz was calm throughout.

After the hearing, Mr. Gold told reporters: "It is my judgment that Berkowitz is fit to stand trial."

He said that Mr. Berkowitz would be examined shortly by a psychiatrist chosen by the district attorney and that the psychiatrist's report will be submitted to the court at the hearing.

3 Attorneys

One of Mr. Berkowitz's three attorneys, Mark Heller, said that the defense will also appoint a psychiatrist to examine their client.

Today's psychiatric report is only an advisory to the court. It is up to the judge in the case to determine whether Mr. Berkowitz is fit to stand trial.

Today's psychiatric report bolsters the defense's case. If Mr. Berkowitz goes to trial, the defense is expected to have him plead not guilty by reason of insanity.

U.S. Funded Arms-Buying Unit of Israel

N.Y.-Based Mission Got $2.8 Million

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP).—The United States for 20 months paid the expenses of the 202-member Israeli Arms Purchasing Mission in New York in a unique arrangement approved by Pentagon officials. The financing has been terminated by Israel rather than risk disclosure of details of the expenses.

According to Lt. Gen. Howard Fish, director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency and the Pentagon's top arms salesman, the United States provided about $2.8 million in foreign military credits to pay the Israeli mission's expenses from December, 1975, until cancellation of the arrangement earlier this month.

A breakdown provided by Gen. Fish showed that during the first 16 months, the U.S. financing went for such items as telephone, telegraph and teletype ($550,000); consultation fees for marketing research, engineering and quality control ($500,000); U.S. legal fees ($260,000); computer services ($300,000) and U.S. travel by the Israeli purchasing officials ($70,000).

Responding to a Freedom of Information Act request from The Washington Post, the Pentagon refused to make available the invoices which had been submitted by the Israeli arms mission to back up requests for payments.

'Security Interests'

Charles Hinkle, director of the Pentagon's Freedom of Information Staff, said the Israeli mission had requested that the invoices be withheld on grounds that disclosure of this detailed information would be "prejudicial to the security interests" of the mission.

The possibility that details of the expenses might be disclosed apparently lies behind Israel's decision to discontinue the U.S. financing, according to Pentagon officials. The Israeli decision was made known in a letter to the Pentagon on Aug. 9 from Josie Ciechanover, director of the New York mission.

The Israeli Arms Purchasing Mission, which employs almost twice as many Israelis and U.S. workers as the embassy of Israel

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

United Press International.

OFF TARGET—Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia taking aim during a visit to the site of marksmanship competition in Salisbury. He missed four shots of five.

Election Campaign Ends

Smith Vows to Block Black Vote

SALISBURY, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Rhodesia's election campaign ended today amid indications that Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front party was heading for a sweeping victory— followed by government rejection of the U.S.-British plans for a settlement between whites and blacks.

The country's overwhelmingly white electorate votes tomorrow. An opinion poll published four days ago put Mr. Smith's party more than 50 per cent ahead of its closest rival, and there has been no sign since of a swing in voter allegiances.

Mr. Smith declared that he never will yield to black nationalist demands for one-man, one-vote rule or speak to representatives of guerrilla organizations.

These are believed to be two of the key points in the proposals that will be presented in Salisbury on Thursday by British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

The envoys left South Africa today after talks with Prime Minister John Vorster.

[In an election-eve address, Mr. Smith restated that he was turning "seriously to the practical alternative of an internal settlement to be determined inside Rhodesia by responsible white and black leaders," the Associated Press reported.

● Cardboard "guerrillas" are targets in Rhodesian marksmanship contest. Page 2.

[Referring to almost five years of war with externally based black nationalist guerrillas, he said that such leaders "want an end to the fighting... are tired of being dictated to from outside and... are prepared to sit down together to reach a constitutional settlement which will bring peace to our country."]

No Concession

It had been widely assumed in Salisbury that Mr. Smith was prepared to grant one-man, one-vote and abandon the current situation, in which less than 90,000 white voters control the destinies of 6 million blacks. But he said last night that he stood by the voting system, and added:

"I am not prepared to negotiate with anybody who is associated

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

S. Africa Reiterates Position On Peaceful Use of A-Power

By David B. Ottaway

PRETORIA, Aug. 30 (WP).—The South African government acted swiftly yesterday to counter a statement by one of its own senior ministers who said that if South Africa wanted to develop a nuclear bomb capacity it should go ahead and do so despite international criticism.

Foreign Minister R. F. Botha said that his government stood by Prime Minister John Vorster's declaration in Cape Town last Wednesday that South African "nuclear energy be used solely for peaceful purposes."

"The assurances given the United States and the French, British and German governments regarding South Africa's intentions in the field of nuclear technology reflect firm government policy," he said.

His remarks were made after Finance Minister Owen Horwood told a National party congress that South Africa should reserve the right to develop an atomic bomb and stop bowing to U.S. and other international pressures.

'Our Own Decisions'

"I think it is time we told Carter and a few other people that if we did at any time wish to do other things with our nuclear potential we will do so according to our own decisions and our own judgment."

His speech clearly reflected the growing resentment here against the United States and other Western powers that were recently reported to have acted in concert with the Soviet Union to stop South Africa from setting off its first atomic explosion in the Kalahari Desert.

"If he [President Carter] thinks he is free to dictate to us, then he is simply saying that 'might is right' and that he can prescribe moral norms and lay down the law to everyone else," said Mr. Horwood, who is the leader of the National party in the Natal. "I reject that position absolutely and entirely. We are a sovereign autonomous country."

"America cannot pressure us. We will not allow it," Foreign Minister Botha said. "That is not the way bilateral discussions take place. That has never been the way the American government has acted toward other governments."

West May Quit World Unit on Dissident Issue

Psychiatrists Urged to Condemn Soviet System

HONOLULU, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Britain's Dr. Sidney Bloch said yesterday that his country, along with Australia, Canada, the United States and some other European nations, may pull out of the World Psychiatric Association if that body fails to condemn the use of psychiatry to stifle political dissent.

"There have been murmurings that those countries may say to hell with the WPA, considering that it has abrogated all its rights to represent the world psychiatric community and doesn't merit being in existence, and the body may disintegrate," Dr. Bloch said.

A top Soviet health official, however, denied that dissidents are imprisoned in Soviet psychiatric hospitals. Dr. E.A. Babayan, head of a department of the Soviet Health Ministry, said yesterday, "No sane people are placed in a mental hospital or are treated in a mental hospital, only sick people are treated."

Dr. Bloch, who heads an independent study group on the internment of dissenters, was chief spokesman at a news conference at which four psychiatrists and a former Soviet political prisoner described treatment of political dissidents in the Soviet Union. They are attending the sixth session of the World Congress of Psychiatry, which got under way yesterday. More than 4,000 psychiatrists from 60 nations are on hand for the congress, which meets every six years.

Poor Record Charged

Dr. Michael Nelson of the Massachusetts Psychiatric Society said that the record of the world's most prestigious psychiatric body has been "extremely poor" in explicitly condemning imprisonment of dissidents.

"My view is that the chance that the WPA will change and do anything to condemn these practices during this session are 50 per cent or less than 50 per cent."

The vote on the issue is set for tomorrow night.

[In Moscow, about 40 Soviet dissidents have appealed to the congress to take strong action in support of dissidents allegedly placed in Soviet psychiatric hospitals, the Associated Press reported.

["In the Soviet Union, psychiatry is used not only for curing the mentally ill but also as an instrument to suppress civil rights," said an appeal signed by 34 dissidents, including Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov.]

Dr. Bloch said that the issue was "swept under the carpet" at the WPA's last meeting in Mexico City in 1971. "Six years later, much information has come out of the Soviet Union," he said. "Now the documentation and testimony is overwhelming and incontrovertible—that there is a pervasive misuse of Soviet psychiatry for political purposes, a systematic misuse of psychiatry coordinated at the highest levels."

Other Abuse Cited

Dr. Nelson said that documentation from Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany, Argentina and a few other countries "indicates that the Russian model is being imitated. In the thirties, our history presented us with a prime example of what happens when the world remains silent in the face of documented abuse. I don't think this group should be permitted to remain silent on this issue," he said.

Mr. Nelson added that the three resolutions on condemnation may fail for lack of support from Western nations.

Yesterday a Soviet psychiatrist, Dr. Marina Voikhanskaya, said that 700 to 1,000 political dissidents are being held in Soviet mental hospitals. In an interview, Dr. Voikhanskaya said that the hospitalization of dissidents was "a crime that has nothing to do with psychiatry." She said that the reports "are the truth."

She said that when she worked at the Leningrad Psychiatric Hospital she had four patients who had been diagnosed as schizophrenic because of their political or religious views. After discharging them, she said, she herself began to be followed by the secret police.

Another Russian, the political dissident Leonid Plyushch, who is attending the congress, said that two of the Soviet delegates played a role in confining him four years ago.

He said that Dr. Andrei Snezhnevsky and Dr. Georgy Morozov confirmed the findings of a psychiatric panel that he had suffered from schizophrenia when he was confined to a hospital. He said he was deported in January, 1976.

Carter Calls for Ulster Peace, Pledges Impartiality by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Avoiding any direct initiative, President Carter called today for a peaceful settlement to the strife in Northern Ireland. He also said that the United States would join others to explore projects to stimulate employment if a settlement is reached.

"U.S. policy on the Northern Ireland issue has long been one of impartiality, and that is how it will remain. We support the establishment of a form of government in Northern Ireland which will command widespread acceptance throughout both parts of the community. However, we have no intention of telling the parties how this might be achieved," the President's statement said.

"Americans are deeply concerned about the continuing conflict and violence," Mr. Carter said, adding:

"I ask all Americans to refrain from supporting, with financial or other aid, organizations whose involvement, direct or indirect, in this violence delays the day when the people of Northern Ireland can live and work together in harmony . . ."

He said that U.S. law-enforcement agencies "will continue to apprehend and prosecute anyone who violates U.S. laws in this regard."

Mr. Carter said that if the people of Northern Ireland can resolve their differences, "the U.S. government would be prepared to join with others to see how additional job-creating investment could be encouraged to the benefit of all the people of Northern Ireland."

A number of influential members of Congress of Irish descent, including House Speaker Thomas O'Neill and Sen. Edward Kennedy, both Democrats of Massachusetts, had been urging Mr. Carter to do what he could to end the conflict between Roman Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland.

[In Dublin, the Irish government tonight described Mr. Carter's statement as "a constructive development in American relations with Ireland and Britain," Reuters reported. The government said that he had placed himself with distinguished U.S. leaders who sought peace and rejected violence.]

Chemical Arms Ban Held Nearer

U.S. Sees Definite Progress In Soviet Disarmament Talks

GENEVA, Aug. 30 (UPI).—The United States told the 30-nation disarmament conference today that it is making definite progress with the Soviet Union on elaborating a treaty to ban chemical weapons.

U.S. disarmament negotiator Adrian Fisher also said that the two major world powers, together with Britain, "have put renewed effort" into the search for a prohibition of all nuclear tests.

Mr. Fisher, reporting to the final meeting of the disarmament conference this year, said that Washington and Moscow would convene a special session before next year's round starts in the spring if either the test ban or chemical weapons initiative is successful before then.

Apparently holding out greater hopes for a U.S.-Soviet treaty proposal on banning chemical weapons, Mr. Fisher said:

"This is a complex issue and several important questions still remain to be resolved, but I am pleased to be able to report that the positions of the two sides coincide on a number of key issues and on some others we are not far apart.

"At this point it seems fair to say that we have made progress in negotiating a joint initiative and that there is a definite momentum toward our goal."

U.S., Soviet and British experts held preliminary talks on chances of banning all nuclear tests earlier in the summer and agreed that enough common ground existed for formal negotiations to get under way in Geneva on Oct. 3.

Mr. Fisher said that if a joint initiative on either issue can be completed before the next session of the full disarmament conference in the spring, he and his Soviet counterpart, Viktor Likhachev, will as conference co-chairmen convene the full meeting ahead of time.

Draft Text Sought

The major powers decided last year that it would be better to try to get a basic draft text on banning all nuclear tests and outlawing chemical weapons in private discussions and then forward such texts to the full conference to final negotiation and approval.

Mr. Fisher did not disclose in his statement today the "important questions" that remain to be settled before Washington and Moscow can agree on the draft text of a chemical weapons treaty.

Western experts said, however, that these problems involve ways to verify such a treaty to prevent cheating and the issue of chemical agents which have both military and peaceful uses.

The disarmament conference did not set a specific date for the opening of next year's round. It recessed in order to report to the UN General Assembly.

Land Reforms In Portugal Spur Clashes

EVORA, Portugal, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Portuguese riot police sent from Lisbon clashed twice with leftist demonstrators in this Alentejo farming town today, in the first serious violence reported since parliament approved controversial agrarian reforms nearly three weeks ago.

Unofficial reports quoted by the state radio said at least 70 people were injured in incidents last night and today involving demonstrators and security forces.

Police here declined to confirm the figure and said an official statement might be issued later.

The trouble began last night when workers from a Communist-run cooperative tried to prevent government officials from marking out an area of expropriated land which is reserved for its former owners under the reform law.

A detachment of paramilitary guards intervened after workers threw themselves in front of a tractor being used to mark out the area with a trench. In this incident 16 people were reported injured and one arrest was reported.

Early today about 600 workers gathered outside the guard post here, demanding the release of the demonstrator. The workers were dispersed by riot police brought in from Lisbon, about 160 kilometers west.

About 15 people were reported injured in this clash.

Riot police were called in again today to break up about 1,000 demonstrators outside the law courts, where the trial of the arrested demonstrator on obstruction charges was postponed until October. Many more injuries were reported.

About 3,000 demonstrators, some on tractors, later paraded through the town, protesting the police action and the Socialist minority government's farm policy. But they later withdrew, and tension appeared to have eased, local officials said.

The new law, denounced by the Communists as counter-revolutionary, is partly aimed at correcting injustices under the original reform program carried out by a pro-Communist administration in 1975. Owners of land nationalized or expropriated at that time are allowed to keep a portion of the land for their own use under the Socialist reforms.

Owen and Young Arrive in Kenya On Peace Effort

NAIROBI, Aug. 30 (UPI).—British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. envoy Andrew Young today arrived in Kenya on their African peace initiative tight-lipped on their proposals for a Rhodesian settlement, which have met opposition from virtually every quarter.

"I hope this is a more relaxing visit [to Kenya] between what has been a very interesting trip thus far," Mr. Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said at a news conference as both Western envoys dodged questions about their faltering discussions with white and black leaders.

Asked about reports that the five black African "front-line" states — Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Angola— and guerrilla leaders had rejected the British - U.S. proposals, Mr. Young and Mr. Owen said, "That's new to us."

Questioned about possible progress in their talks in Zambia, South Africa and Tanzania, Mr. Young said, "I don't really view progress. I think our job has been to communicate with people in very diverse circumstances a set of very reasonable proposals."

Earlier today, they conferred with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere in Dar es Salaam. The text of a news interview with the Tanzanian President was released in which he warned he would reject the latest initiative if it did not insist on complete disbandment of the Rhodesian Army and its replacement by a black liberation force. "That's the only outstanding issue," Mr. Nyerere said.

Smith Vows To Bar Blacks

(Continued from Page 1)

with terrorism, and that means the Patriotic Front—and if that means we don't get a settlement, we don't.

"My position is consistent, constant—and I have no intention of changing."

Mr. Smith is seeking a mandate to negotiate with black nationalist leaders living in Rhodesia. Such discussions would exclude guerrillas.

But the nationalist leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, have declared that they will never compromise on their demand for a black franchise.

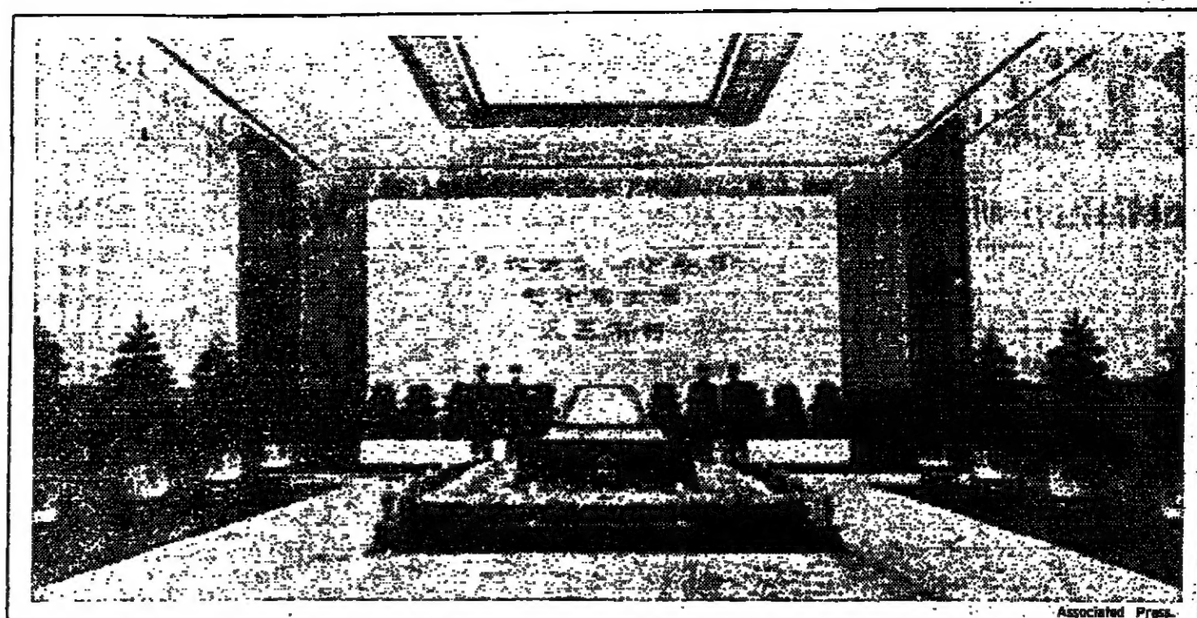
The Prime Minister has been under fire during the campaign from the ultra-rightist Rhodesian Action party which charged that when Mr. Smith talks of majority rule he means black rule. Mr. Smith denies this.

Mr. Smith called the election on July 13, saying that he held out little hope of success for the U.S.-British initiative. He wanted a mandate to negotiate an internal arrangement and also to gain a clear two-thirds majority in the 66-seat House of Assembly for the Rhodesian Front.

The party lost that margin —required to pass major constitutional changes — when 12 members quit earlier this year over legislation ending much racial discrimination in Rhodesia. The 12 then formed the Rhodesian Action party.

The Rhodesian Front now holds 38 of the 50 white seats in the house and the Rhodesian Action party holds the remainder. Of the 16 black seats, eight members are elected by tribal colleges and eight are popularly elected. The first computer predictions of the likely result should be available within an hour or two after voting begins, but it was not clear whether it would be apparent if any party had won the vital two-thirds majority by the time counting stops for the night at midnight.

The war has made it impossible for ballot boxes to be moved to counting centers in outlying areas where guerrillas operate.



Associated Press.

Body of Chairman Mao Tse-tung rests in a crystal coffin in marble mausoleum completed recently in Peking.

Mao's Marble, Colonnaded Mausoleum Is Completed

From Wire Dispatches

HONG KONG, Aug. 30.—Mao Tse-tung's mausoleum has been completed in Peking after nine months of around-the-clock work, the Chinese news agency reported today.

The body of the late chairman, draped with the party's flag, is preserved in a crystal coffin in an auditorium with the face just as "resolute and serene" as before, the agency said.

The 100-foot-high mausoleum, with marble columns and a flat roof reminiscent of the Parthenon, occupies an area of more than 24,000 square yards north of the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square.

"Adding luster to the architectural structure are 44 granite pillars, 12 on each side, that support the flat roof with two tiers of glazed golden-yellow tile cornices, spotless white marble balustrades, and the two-tiered platform base faced with red granite," the agency said.

"The hall's surroundings are landscaped with pines, cedars, cherry and other trees and flowers in riot.

"The most precious building materials, the best equipment and the rarest flowers were shipped in to Peking from every part of the country.

"The several thousand pieces of equipment and tens of thousands of cubic meters of stones for the project came from all corners of the motherland," it said.

Li Hsien-nien, Top Politburo Member, Says

Chinese 'Unhappy' Over Clinging of U.S. to Taiwan Regime

By Harrison E. Salisbury

PEKING, Aug. 30 (NYT).—One of China's top leaders said yesterday that "the Chinese people are quite unhappy" at the reluctance of President Carter to give up "his old friend" Taiwan.

Li Hsien-nien, one of the five members of the standing committee of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist party, speaking after the exploratory visit of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Peking, said that some U.S. politicians say that China should take into consideration the feelings of the American people on the Taiwan question. But, he suggested, Americans are actually referring to politicians and elements of the mass media that continued to support the "old friends in Taiwan."

He said he thought, however, that the American people did not support this view.

In a wide-ranging interview in Peking's Great Hall of the People, Mr. Li, speaking through an interpreter, also said that in China's view the main focus of Soviet foreign policy lay in Europe and in the Middle East and was directed against the United States.

Mr. Li also said that China's "Gang of Four" headed by Chiang Ching, Mao Tse-tung's widow, would not be executed.

The Chinese leader acknowledged that the Soviet Union had a force of 1 million along its border with China, but said that if the Russians really wanted to deal with China, a force of 1 million or 2 million would not be sufficient.

"We do not mean that the Soviet Union will not attack us," he said. "We should get prepared. But if you compare the two sides, Europe and China, in terms of which part is of the greater interest to the Soviet Union, I think it is Europe."

He scorned Soviet talk of détente and disarmament. "We have no interest in détente," he said. "While they talk of détente, Soviet forces have grown by 1 million men in the past 10 years. If one poses the question as to which will be the first to be bitten by the polar bear it is not necessarily China. Perhaps it will be Europe."

He suggested that in comparison with Russia the United States was on the defensive, trying to protect its vested interests while the Soviet Union was carrying out an expansionist policy in every way.

So far as Soviet pressure on the Chinese frontier is concerned, he said, the pressure remains but their primary target is the United States and Japan as much as China.

Mr. Li denied that China was a warlike country, saying it would never fire the first shot in a conventional or nuclear war. China wants a genuine peace, not a sham peace, he added. "Why should we want war?" he asked. "We are not very rich, and if they say we haven't raw materials it is not true." China has enough to live on, Mr. Li added.

China is opposed to those who really want war but are propagating sham talk of peace, he said. "Talks about détente and peace," he observed, "are like smoking opium. They will dull the will of the people so that they will be caught unprepared."

He said that he had made this kind of declaration before and had been violently attacked by the Soviet Union but that he did not object to this. If the Russians did not attack him then it would mean that he had made some mistake.

Wallowing in Mire

"If you don't accuse them," he observed, "and they don't accuse you then it means you are wallowing in the same mire."

Mr. Li, who is 67, rose as an army commander during the years the Communist party spent in remote Yenan Province. He has been a member of the Politburo since 1956 and a vice-chairman since 1962. He is a member of the most important organ of the Politburo, its standing committee, and is listed as the fourth of its five members. He ranks as the third vice-premier after Yeh Chien-ying and Teng Hsiao-ping.

Mr. Li, asked whether Miss Chiang and her associates would be tried and executed, said with some emphasis that "we don't kill them. We will let them live and feed them."

He said that China would not follow the precedent of Stalin. "Stalin was a great Marxist leader," he said, "but he liked to kill people. He liked to kill but in some cases this was really not so proper."

Mao said Mr. Li, consistently held that the Chinese Communists should not kill too many people. It was proper to deprive wrongdoers of all political rights, to expel them from the Communist party and to take away their official posts, he said, adding that it was also appropriate not to let them be at large for a period of time.

Mr. Li said that activities of "the gang" had caused serious difficulties in many activities and regions. He singled out Hangchow as an area of great damage and said that a year ago, "when foreign friends asked to go to Hangchow, the only way to deal with them was to say that the lake was under repairs."

Shanghai, the principal base of "the gang," he said, suffered relatively little since it was the group's policy to maintain a stable situation in Shanghai while causing political and economic difficulties elsewhere in the country.

He gave major credit to Mao for the steps that led to the group's downfall. He said that Miss Chiang and the others had joined the Cultural Revolution and the drive against former chief of state Liu Shao-chi with apparent correctness. Actually, he said, investigation had disclosed some connections between them and Mr. Liu.

Asked what had happened to Mr. Liu and his associates, purged during the Cultural Revolution, he said that this group is now "idle." Asked if Mr. Liu had since died, as has been reported abroad—he said, "Well, they are anyway advanced in years." His remark seemed to imply Mr. Liu was still living.

Cardboard Guerrillas Target Of Competitors in Rhodesia

By Jack Foisie

SALISBURY, Aug. 30.—Mike Dalton from California had drawn his pistol and was shooting at "guerrillas" as he ran down "Jungle Lane."

John Kirkham from Arizona was assaulting an "insurgent camp," firing after he had flung his 247-pound body over a wall.

This kind of combat shooting has become the newest form of international marksmanship competition, and this year's shoot is being held in Rhodesia. The pop-up targets are cardboard—but not far away in the bush there are real guerrillas and real war.

The juxtaposition of simulated and authentic action "does add to the atmosphere," Mr. Kirkham said, just as the engines of jet fighter planes at a nearby airport began to roar in warm-up.

Despite worldwide political and economic sanctions against Rhodesia, and UN condemnation of the country's minority white government for its stand against the black insurgents, there are shooting teams or individual competitors here from eight nations.

Vietnam Veterans

Some of the Americans, like Mr. Kirkham, are Vietnam veterans. At least one, Tom Campbell from Massachusetts, is a National Guard man who participates wearing part of his U.S. military field uniform—green pants and jungle boots. He completes his outfit with a blue T-shirt and baseball cap "because of some silly regulation that we can't wear full uniform over here," Mr. Campbell said.

Other shooters are from Britain, Belgium, Germany, Norway and France, plus contingents from South Africa and Rhodesia itself—87 shooters in all, including four women.

As the five-day tournament enters its final round tomorrow, Rhodesian shooters are leading, with the Americans second.

Officials said that despite government pressure by several countries against having their nationals compete, only a team from Austria canceled. News about the contest—officially sponsored by the International Practical Shooting Confederation—was purposely blacked out until the shooters had arrived.

In addition to pistol shooting under simulated conditions of combat, there are other matches that deal with police action, and many of the competitors are law enforcement officers. There is also a quick-draw competition and shoot-out firing using both left and right-handed draws.

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Arafat Visit Precedes Vance-Gromyko Talks

Moscow Making Secretive Efforts on Mideast

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has undertaken a flurry of mysterious diplomatic activity relating to the Middle East in advance of next week's scheduled meeting in Vienna between U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Yesterday and today the Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat met with Mr. Gromyko to discuss the Middle East. In confirming the talks, Tass also circulated an interview today in which Mr. Arafat accused the United States of trying to exclude the Soviet Union as well as the Palestinians from joining in a Middle East peace settlement.

The details of the Palestinian leader's sudden visit here have not been revealed. Tass reported today only that he and Mr. Gromyko had exchanged views on "the situation in the Middle East and a just settlement of the Middle East problem."

Mediation Effort

It was assumed that they were coordinating strategies for including the Palestinians in the Middle East peace conference that Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko said they would try to convene in Geneva later this year. An Arab source believed that Mr. Arafat's recent mediation of the hostilities between Egypt and Libya and Mr. Gromyko's upcoming visits to Cairo and Vienna also were discussed.

Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre was reported to have left Mogadishu on Sunday night for Moscow, but his whereabouts today were unknown. The Soviet press has not announced his arrival here. Some diplomats have speculated that Mr. Siad Barre might have flown directly to the Crimean retreat of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, who is believed still on holiday.

The Kremlin has a vested interest in handling delicately a visit by the Somali President, whose country was until recently Moscow's staunchest ally in Africa. Talks here certainly would focus on the current fighting between Somalia and Ethiopia over the disputed Ogaden region.

Although Moscow has sent arms to both sides, it has increasingly favored the Ethiopians in its official press reports.

Mr. Arafat's visit seems more pertinent to Mr. Gromyko's talks with Mr. Vance. While these are expected to center on a new agreement limiting strategic nuclear arms, the Middle East should also be a prominent topic. (In Washington, there were reports those talks might be delayed a short time.)

Mr. Gromyko laid out the Soviet position last Friday when he told Sen. George McGovern that Washington held the key to a successful peace conference on the Middle East, because progress was unlikely unless Israel could be persuaded to be more flexible.

Sen. McGovern, who was concluding a visit to the Soviet Union, said in Moscow that the Soviet foreign minister reiterated that the Palestinian issue remained the crux of a settlement. Mr. Gromyko also reportedly declared that Mr. Vance's swing through the Middle East last month had been an obvious failure, a point that the Soviet press has made repeatedly.

However, Sen. McGovern reported that Mr. Gromyko also "seemed to be quite modest on the Soviet role in the area." Moscow's influence in the Middle East remains the lowest in well over a decade, with Egypt most recently suspending cotton exports to the Soviet Union in retaliation for a lack of arms deliveries.

Moscow's immediate hopes for recovering its status in the area lie with a new Geneva peace conference, which it would co-chair with Washington. By bringing the Palestinians into line with the Soviet position, Mr. Gromyko would also strengthen his hand for the talks with Mr. Vance. Although the Palestinians were battered by Syria, another Soviet client, in last year's fighting in Lebanon, they remain dependent on the Russians for political and military support.

Tass today stressed Mr. Arafat's gratitude to the Soviet Union and quoted him as saying that his current visit was "of great significance because it is taking place in an extremely serious period for the cause of peace in the Middle East."

Signing of Canal Pact May Delay Vance's Meeting With Gromyko

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance may postpone talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko next week so that he can attend the ceremony at which the United States and Panama will sign the Panama Canal treaties, U.S. officials said yesterday.

Mr. Vance was to open three days of talks with Mr. Gromyko in Vienna on Sept. 7, the day that the new treaties will be signed at Organization of American States headquarters here. One official said that Mr. Vance is especially interested in attending because most heads of state of the 25 OAS members are expected at the ceremony. The treaties are being signed subject to ratification.

Mr. Vance reportedly discussed the delay yesterday with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin. The talks with Mr. Gromyko were to focus on prospects for a strategic arms limitation agreement.

Mr. Vance was to leave for Vienna on Sept. 5 and meet with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky the following day. After his meeting with Mr. Gromyko, he was to travel to Rome on Sept. 9 for discussions with Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Uncertainty Cramps Life-Styles

Israel Still Tries, but Fails, To Be 'Just a Normal Nati

By Flora Lewis

JERUSALEM (NYT).—Soon after Israel was established, its first police chief, Yehiel Sahar, exulted that at last there would be Jewish policemen arresting Jewish prostitutes and Jewish burglars, because in their own country again after two millenniums, the Jews could settle down and be "just like anybody, a normal nation."

Now, almost 30 years later, the papers are full of articles about investigations of organized crime, black-marketing and social work to dissuade women from prostitution. There is a new government, which won power partly because of a series of corruption scandals that undermined the Labor party, which had ruled since independence in 1948.

But Israel still is not "just like any other nation." It has frontiers with four countries, but the only way its people can leave is by international waters. Lebanese Christians can enter by way of the "good fence" on the north and Arabs, whether they are Israeli citizens or not, can go through the checkpoints leading to the "open bridges" across the Jordan River, but Israeli Jews cannot.

Avi and Eve Boaz, U.S. citizens who have settled in Israel and fallen in love with the Middle East, its air, its scenes, its manners, sighed with yearning when they heard that a visitor was going to cross the bridge next day. "I would love to travel in the region," said Boaz, an architect. "I don't care much about touring Europe, or exotic places, but I would like to visit our neighbors."

Uncertainty

They were eating lunch in the parched garden of a restaurant at Beit Sihar, near Bethlehem, dining on Arab food as guests of their friend, Mayor Mahmoud Abu Reesh of Bethany. The conversation soon turned to the uncertainties of the future and relations between Arabs and Jews.

"I have thought about it a lot," said Mr. Boaz. "Remember, I come from an American, Jeffersonian background. I can love the way people here—Arabs and Oriental Jews—love, but I can't understand the hate. It's just not in my mentality. But I know what I would do. I'm a Jew and he [nodding to Mr. Abu Reesh] is an Arab, and if there has to be another war, we'll each fight on our own side and defend our people. But personally, man to man, we'll still be friends."

The mayor agreed, disconsolately. Like Mr. Boaz, he did not think there was much hope of negotiations bringing peace, and was pessimistic about the future. For him, it means continuing to live under Israeli military occupation, and that rankles.

For Arabs and Jews to have friendly social relations is not common, but neither is it strikingly unusual. Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem was asked to bring his visitors to dinner in the handsome hillside house of the Jahnu family.

There was much talk about the foolishness of the long hostility. Mr. Jahnu spoke bitterly against the Palestine Liberation Organization, although nervously because the guerrillas have taken retribution against Palestinian Arabs who oppose them.

Two men arrived, a doctor and a businessman. "You see?" said Mrs. Jahnu. "One is an Arab and one is a Jew. They are friends. Can you tell which is which?" It was not obvious.

The Jahnus are in the importing business. They complained about the harrowing tar regulations, the fact that ministry where they must permits there are no Arat and few speak English. An were hilarious stories abc regulations themselves.

They were allowed to b the forequarters of the lar they had imported from P because hindquarters, wh cheaper, are not kosher their offer to buy whole and distribute hindquart the West Bank, sharing tl advantage, was rejected.

They told about sendi rabbis to Australia to cert meat bought there was sla ed according to ritual. rabbis absconded to the States so the whole shipm banned for lack of cre when it arrived.

The new settlements a ged, in harsh terrain and amenities, but the old ki have long passed the a stage. Ayelet Hashahar, on the arid plains of Ga young Russians in 1910, r an elaborate guest hou several restaurants. Th stylish and comfortable petitive with modern hot

Conditions Ease

There are luxury shops with handsome sculpt paintings and attractive p the older cities. Life he in many ways, and ther interest now in design, ir things, in comforts an veniences. Not everyone gether pleased about thi ever, and there is some n for the old days.

A Romanian painter David, one of 12 young m escaped to Palestine in boat during World War II ed sardonically as he poir that of the 12 he was t one still living in Israel others had gone to Car South America. His wife spoke with some disdain compatriots so far remove the old spirit of idealis sacrifice that they could ta of their Guccis and their

Another former police Shlomo Hillel, spoke of th of the "underprivileged." old days, he said, people break into apartments anc because there was nothin stealing, and scarcely any in a position to arouse en he said, the statistical cha tuates, mounting when th quiet and life seems secure ing when there is a wave terrorism. Fear and a seem to improve social "It draws people togethe Hillel said. "Then there solidarity."

U.S. Funde Israeli Pan

(Continued from Page

in Washington, is unique its size and sophisticati also had been the only su eign organization in the financed by U.S. funds.

Gen. Fish, who approv financing plan two day a request from Israel on 1 1975, defended it in an in as "a perfectly legitimate a ment" that is legal and under the Foreign Militar Act. He said the adminis expenses of the Israeli pu ing mission have been cla as a "defense service" th be financed under U.S. la

Two Congressmen

The legislators most direc volved in the financing of arms purchases, Sen. Huber phrey, D-Minn., chairman Senate Foreign Relations committee on foreign assi and Rep. Lee Hamilton, I chairman of the House In tional Relations Subcommit Europe and the Middle Eas they knew nothing of the f ing arrangement. Rep. Ha has sent a letter to the D Department asking for det

For the last several year United States has provide rael, as part of a $2.2-billic nual aid package, with $1 annually in foreign military credits, $500 million being and $500 million a loan.

The arms-mission exp must come out of the loan tion, according to the Pen ruling. Such loans to countries must be paid back interest in 7 to 12 years Israel, under a special pro of law, is permitted to mal repayments over more tha years with a grace period years on repayment of prin

"I don't view this as taxp dollars [going to the Israeli mission.] This is credit fina which Israel has to pay with interest," Gen. Fish sai

The purchasing mission in York, which is a branch of Israeli Ministry of Def makes about 30 per cent o purchases through the Pent and the rest directly from pr firms. Pentagon officials described the mission as hi effective in obtaining the prices and delivery schedules Israeli purchases.

$2 Million in Aid to To

ROME, Aug. 30 (Reuters The United Nations' World F Program said today that it sending food aid worth $2 mil to Togo, where conditions c to famine had been found in f provinces.

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No Reason Seen for Resignation

arter Aides Firmly Back Lance

NGTON, Aug. 30 (AP). ntial spokesman Jody id yesterday that there reason for Bert Lance . and another adminis- fficial predicted that the director would survive of his banking activities. ave made it clear that ce has not taken an at would merit him be- nt of government. That's view," Mr. Powell said ite House news briefing. Strauss, President Car- cial trade representative mer Democratic national , was asked whether he Mr. Lance would sur- criticism. tainly do," he replied. erging from a Cabinet attended by Mr. Lance. first place, I think he has respect . . . in this administration. There is confidence in him, starting with the President and going right on down to the members of the Cabinet."

Meanwhile, The Washington Post reported that outside directors of the Calhoun First National Bank of Georgia were "shocked" to learn about Mr. Lance's overdrawn checking accounts in the early 1970s.

Mr. Lance was the chairman of the Calhoun bank at the time. He also was "managing" the financial affairs of his wife and in-laws, a stockholder with access to the bank board said, the Post reported.

The newspaper said that the outside directors of the bank had first learned of the Lance overdrafts when informed of them by a federal bank examiner.

An investigation by the controller of the currency recently disclosed that Mr. Lance and his relatives had overdrawn their checking accounts at the Calhoun bank by as much as $450,000 in the early 1970s.

The Post, in a story from Calhoun, quoted J. B. Langford, a member of the bank's Board of Directors and a lawyer for Mr. Lance, as saying that the outside directors knew nothing about the large overdrafts to Mr. Lance, his wife, Labelle, and in-laws until the bank examiner informed the board of them.

The Post said that a close associate of one of the outside directors of the bank said the directors were "shocked" when they learned of the overdrawn accounts.

The newspaper said that federal banking laws stipulate that no bank officer can legally issue notes or incur obligations for his bank without "authority from the directors of such bank."

If Mr. Lance granted large overdrafts to his family exceeding his general authority to make loans, he conceivably might be accused of violating the law, the Post said.

A spokesman for Mr. Lance here conveyed a denial from the director of the Office of Management and Budget that he "orchestrated" his in-laws' overdrafts, the Post reported. "They were acting on their own," the spokesman quoted Mr. Lance as saying. Mr. Lance did not comment on the allegation that the outside directors of the bank knew nothing about the overdrafts until a federal bank examiner pointed them out.

Sentiment against Mr. Lance continued to be voiced. AFL-CIO president George Meany said at a news conference that he does not believe Mr. Lance is qualified to hold the OMB job. He called Mr. Lance "pretty clumsy" in handling financial matters, but declined to take a position on the resignation question.

"I think he is a good salesman. He has done a lot of selling. But I don't think his experience as a banker, as revealed by the report of the controller [of the currency], would indicate to me that he has the qualifications necessary to be [OMB] director," the labor leader said.

Meanwhile, Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., called for Mr. Lance's resignation to spare Mr. Carter further embarrassment. He spoke Sunday in his home state.

The controller of the currency reported on Aug. 18 that Mr. Lance had committed unsound banking practices, but was not guilty of any crimes.

United Press International.

Margaret Seddon, who hopes to become an astronaut, being tested on treadmill at the Johnson Space Center.

mony of Albert's Ex-Aide

rean Used O'Neill's Office, ıgressional Panel Is Told

By Robert J. Jackson

HINGTON, Aug. 30.— born Suzi Park Thomson congressional investiga- t South Korean business- ongsun Park frequently out of the office of Representatives Speaker O'Neill, D-Mass., when Neill was majority leader, Angeles Times learned y.

Thomson, who was an former House Speaker lbert, D-Okla., said in or testimony last week found Mr. Park in Rep. office several times when k had told other Koreans d be reached there.

O'Neill called the report us" and denied that Mr. equently used his office was majority leader, the ed Press reported.]

f his aides said that they ecall only two or three s on which Mr. Park had Mr. O'Neill's office.

rce present at Miss Thom- pearance before the House Committee also said that ntified committee members Flowers, D-Ala., and Thad , R-Miss., as having at- parties she gave.

Flowers said that he knew homson and had attended t one party at her Capitol partment. He said that homson had not sought to e Korean interests. An Mr. Cochran said that vacationing and could not hed.

committee, which is investi- South Korean influence- allegations, is trying to ine whether Miss Thomson ined congressmen at dinner as part of an organized Korean lobbying campaign.

Thomson, according to a who was present, said that ark would sometimes tell shington office that he was to Congress and could be at the majority leader's is, Mr. O'Neill's—office.

Thomson reportedly said ome Koreans would call lbert's office by mistake, alizing the distinction be- the speaker's and the ma- leader's offices. When this d, she testified, she would Mr. O'Neill's office and find Mr. Park there.

rmer Majority Leader

re he became speaker in y, Mr. O'Neill served as ty leader from 1971 to 1976, me period that Mr. Albert eaker.

O'Neill, when previously about his connection to ark, a key figure in the acknowledged that Mr. gave two large birthday for him in 1973 and 1974. O'Neill has said that in hen-Rep. Richard Hanna, l., who was a business as- of Mr. Park's, approached bout having such a party ted by Mr. Park. Mr. said he first met Mr. Park the 1960s when Mr. Park student at Georgetown sity here.

O'Neill has said that he received any money or rom Mr. Park and that Mr. Park never sought any favors from him.

Gary Hymel, Mr. O'Neill's executive assistant, said yesterday: "I remember seeing him [Park] in the office no more than two times, or a maximum of three times. It was mostly around the time of those parties."

Mr. Hymel said that an aide to Mr. Park once made a brief phone call from Mr. O'Neill's office but that Mr. Park "certainly did not hang his hat in the majority leader's office."

Miss Thomson, in discussing her entertaining, told the committee that she invited whomever she chose to her parties without any direction from the South Korean Embassy, according to the source present during her testimony.

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Seoul Probe Sought

SEOUL, Aug. 30 (NYT).—A ranking opposition party member called on the South Korean parliament today to investigate charges of South Korea's alleged influence buying in Washington.

Rep. Song Won Yong, speaking for the New Democratic party, which is the country's largest opposition bloc, said that his party hoped to have Tongsun Park testify next month. Mr. Park, who is on a visit here, denied last week that he was an agent of the South Korean government and rejected all allegations of cash payments to U.S. congressmen.

Candidates for Shuttle Crews

NASA Tests Women, Raising Questions About Role in Space

By Linda Gillan

HOUSTON, Aug. 30.—Romance in space? That subject came up when the first eight female candidates for astronaut appeared at the Johnson Space Center yesterday for physical and psychological testing.

Although there have been unattached astronauts in the past, there has never been one who was female, with blond hair, shapely legs, a T-shirt, short shorts, and blue eye shadow, and who blithely explained that she is interested in seeing just how emotional she is compared to men—in space.

Margaret Seddon, 29, the blonde in shorts demonstrating NASA's treadmill test, is a surgeon at the City of Memphis Hospital, and she hopes to become an astronaut. It is in space, she said, that the myth that women's monthly hormonal cycles make them unfit to be astronauts or presidents will be proven or put to rest.

"I am more emotional than most men I know," she said. "I want to find out the answers to these questions: Will I be more emotional [than men] in space? Will it be a problem?

"I want to see whether women can handle danger or if they become more emotional and come unglued."

She added: "Men tend to be excellent technicians, but they forget about the humanistic side of space work."

The consequences of men and women living and working together in close quarters in space has been a subject for speculation over the years. The space shuttle, scheduled for its first flight in 1979, will put astronauts into living and working quarters about the size of the average family recreational vehicle for periods of up to 30 days.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials have said that some of the female applicants are qualified to be chosen as astronauts on space shuttle missions.

Some of the 12 male astronaut applicants at the space center yesterday were fully aware of the women applicants.

Mark Davis, a Navy doctor stationed at Oakland, Calif., and James Hickman, an Air Force physician from Brooks Air Force Base in Texas, both single, agreed that the female applicants were all "lookers."

Another unmarried applicant, neuropsychologist Lionel Greene jr., is working at NASA's Ames Research Center in California. He said that the presence of women in the astronaut applicant group is "great."

"It adds spice to life," Mr. Greene said. "Besides, most of the people I've worked with have been women." They may be even better qualified than men for the rigors of space, he said, because they have more endurance.

But is a romantic attachment a desirable thing in outer space?

Not according to Nitza Cintron, who is 27, female and single, and not according to Stephen Textor, 29, male and single. Both applicants laughed nervously at the prospect.

They doubted that NASA had any rules against fraternization and they did not think there would be any serious involvement between male and female astronauts.

"It's pretty unlikely that such a thing would happen. It would be a big mistake to be confined out there with someone you had a close relationship with. Besides, most of the people we're talking about are highly intelligent and just wouldn't permit it," Mr. Textor said.

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'Callous Neglect' Laid to White House

U.S. Black Leaders 'Counterattack' Carter

By Lee Lescaze

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (WP).—National black leaders, at the first of a series of meetings they hope will revive the civil rights coalition of the 1960s, yesterday launched a "counterattack" on the Carter administration's "callous neglect of blacks, the poor and America's cities."

The National Urban League executive director, Vernon Jordan, called the meeting following his exchange of criticism with President Carter last month in which he accused the administration of ignoring blacks and poor people despite the overwhelming support they gave Mr. Carter in last year's presidential election.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson said participants at yesterday's meeting agreed on a "loose coalition" to fight against "being victimized by the callous neglect of this administration."

He said that under President Richard Nixon "it was benign neglect" but blacks didn't put Mr. Nixon in office. However, "we put President Carter in office and from him we will not settle for callous neglect."

Operation PUSH

Mr. Jackson, the head of Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) was the only leader to speak to newsmen at any length as he left the meeting.

He noted that it is 14 years since a coalition of civil rights groups organized the march on Washington, led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr. Mr. Jackson said today's challenge "is to fulfill that march's dream of economic parity and development."

The black leaders agreed on the need to push the Carter administration to take steps toward full employment, welfare reform "with enough money to be meaningful," and the rebuilding of cities, Mr. Jackson said.

The other 14 participants, including Mr. Jordan, who called for the meeting last month, declined to discuss it. They worked on drafting their brief statement for several hours and agreed among themselves not to make public details of their meeting.

It appeared that there were several disagreements. Not all the black leaders are as willing as Mr. Jackson and Mr. Jordan to challenge President Carter personally. Their statement used the phrase "callous neglect" but did not apply it to Mr. Carter personally. The President responded to Mr. Jordan's criticism by calling it "demagogic" last month.

Mr. Jackson said members of the group are concerned that there is no black in "the White House palace guard."

As another example of erosion, Mr. Jackson said there are fewer than half as many blacks in medical schools as there were 10 years ago.

Carter Seeks 20% Wheat Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

taking acreage out of production, but if they failed to do so they would forfeit subsidies and other aids provided by the federal government.

If Congress approves Mr. Carter's plan, this would be the first time in five years that farmers have been required to reduce plantings.

The Carter program also involves the immediate raising of loan rates for 1977 crop feed grains. The corn loan rate is being increased from $1.75 to $2 a bushel. The 1977 wheat loan level of $2.25 would be unchanged.

Not Enough, Farmers Say

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 30 (AP).—President Carter's proposal to cut wheat production next year will hardly make a dent in the nation's grain surplus, farmers say.

Some farmers would have preferred a 25-per-cent reduction. Others say that a still greater reduction would be needed to decrease supplies enough to raise prices.

Richard Theurer, a farmer in Sumner County, near the Oklahoma border, called the 20-per-cent cutback a "very small reduction" in light of the huge surplus of wheat.

"It's something for the speculators to play with on the board of trade," he said. "If he [Mr. Carter] had announced a 50-per-cent cutback, then the cash price would have zipped up to $6."

"It may take four years of set-aside programs to get the supply back in balance with demand before the state's wheat growers see prices get back where they were three years ago," said John Armstrong, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau.

London Crash Injures 23

LONDON, Aug. 30 (UPI).—A commuter train crashed into a platform today at Cannon Street station, injuring 23 passengers, railway officials said. All of the injuries were said to be minor.

UN to Seek $942 Million

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 30 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday that he will ask the General Assembly to approve a $942-million budget for the next two years, an increase of 20.1 per cent over the 1976-77 figure.

ck Leaders plore Violence Fair in London

DON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Black s expressed embarrassment egret today at the violence ters from the West Indian unity during the two-day bean carnival in London's g Hill Gate section that nore than 200 persons in-

other disaster has taken something of which none can be proud," said the or of the annual festival. Chase, who was beaten by g as he tried to get it to se. "This is a serious indict- of the West Indian commu- said Jeff Crawford, a black unity relations officer.

least 200 persons, including olice officers, were injured night, Scotland Yard report- bout 30 others were injured ishes on Sunday.

ice said that more than 230 ns, most of them young s, were arrested in the two- period. The riot was smaller at last year's carnival, when than 60 persons were in-

May Be Bargaining Chip for U.S.

Guantanamo Losing Strategic Value

By David Binder

GUANTANAMO BAY, Cuba, Aug. 30 (NYT).—This vast harbor on the southeastern coast of Cuba, the home of a U.S. naval base for the last 79 years, has become a declining asset for the United States in the view of top-ranking Navy commanders and State Department officials concerned with long-range policy.

But in interviews last week in Washington and here yesterday at Navy headquarters, the officials, reflecting Carter administration views, said no one expects an early change in the status of the military outpost.

Time was, and not so long ago, that the huge anchorage was considered not only strategically essential to the defense of the southeastern approaches of the North American continent, but also a base from which the United States could extend a mighty fist to work its will in the Caribbean island republics.

But on Thursday a State Department team will open a diplomatic mission in Havana, 500 miles to the west, beginning a process toward normalization of relations with Cuba that is expected eventually to end the life of the U.S. Navy station here, possibly before it celebrates its 100th birthday.

The base was acquired in 1898 during the Spanish-American War and ceded in 1903 to the United States by the government of Cuba.

Strategic Importance

A State Department official remarked that with the introduction of nuclear missiles and submarines into modern warfare, the strategic importance of Guantanamo Bay, chosen originally as a coaling station in the age of steam-driven ships, was negligible—the more so, with the establishment of an anchorage at Puerto Rico, 500 miles to the east, during World War II.

The officials said the United States would have been prepared to phase out its Guantanamo Bay operations 10 years ago if it had not been for the antagonism at that time between the United States and the Cuban government of Fidel Castro. Now the United States wants to retain the base at least as a political bargaining chip.

In earlier days, Mr. Castro described Guantanamo Bay as a dagger pointed at the heart of the Cuban revolution. Lately he has been treating it more as a relatively insignificant wart on the body of his nation.

In a speech in January, 1976, at Santiago de Cuba, 60 miles west of here, he told visiting Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, the Panamanian head of government, that he should be patient with the United States about obtaining full control over the U.S.-built Panama Canal—just as Mr. Castro was being patient about the return of Guantanamo Bay to Cuban sovereignty.

Patient Approach

He and his brother, Defense Minister Raul Castro, repeated expressions of patience about the naval base earlier this year.

Nor have Cuban officials raised the Guantanamo issue in private negotiations with U.S. officials in the last three years, State Department officials said.

In the view of the State Department and Navy officials the decision to hand over the Panama Canal to Panama by the year 2000 also puts Guantanamo Bay more sharply in focus as territory acquired in an age of expansionism and anachronistic in an age of national independence and sovereignty.

Relative tranquillity is also evident at the base. There have been no recent incidents of harassment such as rock throwing and shouted threats across the 17-mile barbed-wire perimeter that separates the base from Cuban territory—such as occurred in the 1960s. Cuban workers, 148 of them, still come into the base daily to do manual labor.

The flight of Cubans opposed to the Castro government into the 45-square-mile base area also has declined sharply—only six fled and received asylum last year. In the years after the Castro revolution in 1959, about 2,000 Cubans escaped to the naval base.

The point the U.S. Navy officers make is that if the United States were to withdraw from Guantanamo it could not allow the Soviet Union to replace it as the major sea power in the Caribbean region.

The principal argument for staying at Guantanamo made by the Navy is not strategic but operational. From admirals on down they praise the broad bay, big enough to anchor the entire Atlantic fleet, for its incomparable qualities as a training base—direct access to deep water, fuel stores and repair facilities, including a floating dry dock.

Texas to Use Poison Injection For Execution of Prisoners

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 30 (AP).—A fatal injection approved by the Texas State Legislature for execution of condemned prisoners will be administered in the electric chair in which 361 persons have died since 1923, state officials said today.

A spokesman said that the procedures will be the same. "But instead of electricity passing through his body, a chemical will be injected," he said. The corrections department will not identify the person who will administer the injection, he said.

It has not been determined yet what chemical or combination of chemicals will be used for execution. That decision is to be made by Sept. 12—one day before convicted murderer Howard King, 53, is scheduled to die.

"We've limited it to three substances: sodium thiopental, succinylich chloride or sodium cyanide. One or more in some combination will be used," the spokesman said.

Two executions are scheduled for Sept. 16. There are 65 men on Huntsville's death row.

"It will take a matter of minutes and it is painless," the spokesman said of the injection. "The prisoner will lose consciousness in a matter of seconds."

Meany Supports Carter's Drive On Panama Pact

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—President Carter gained an important ally yesterday in his drive for ratification of the new Panama Canal treaty. George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, said territorial rights in Panama are not enough reason to preserve the treaty in force now.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council was expected to formally endorse the new agreement.

Labor sources said that Mr. Carter called Mr. Meany last week to ask him what his position was on the treaty. Mr. Meany replied that he favored it because it safeguards job rights for American workers.

Mr. Meany's support is important because labor represents a large bloc of voters and can pressure senators to approve the new pact.

The Carter administration, meanwhile, stepped up its effort to win approval of the new treaty.

Ex-Convict in Conn. Kills Wife, Son, Self

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 30 (UPI).—A former convict who killed his wife and 4-year-old son and held police at bay with a rifle for more than 15 hours, killed himself today as police closed in.

Frank Decorleto jr., 34, told police he could not find a job because of his prison record. He also said that he shot his wife and son at the start of the siege yesterday. The bodies of a woman and a child were found inside the house by authorities.

2 U.S. Officers Killed

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force announced today that two officers from Louisiana were killed when their Phantom F-4 jet fighter plunged into the North Sea off the Dutch coast.

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Tito's Paradoxes

As President Tito, 85, travels from Communist capital to Communist capital, he must be aware of his lonely grandeur as the last of the great figures of World War II. He must be conscious, too, of the role he played in destroying the image of Moscow as the sole Communist capital, in replacing the myth of the monolith with a sect-ridden reality. The Yugoslav leader has become notable for a good deal more than mere longevity.

But for Tito there are problems ahead—and paradoxes today. Whether the Yugoslavia he united will remain so after his death is questionable; whether it will remain a center of heretical Communism is equally open to doubt. And in the meanwhile Tito is the prisoner of his own concepts.

For example, Tito can lecture the Kremlin on the need for not interfering in other governments — and, rather surprisingly, the Kremlin takes the lecture meekly. Then Tito goes to Pyongyang and joins President Kim Il Sung in demanding that American troops be pulled out of South Korea. Considering the fact that it was Kim Il Sung who interfered with South Korea with guns and tanks and brought about the long occupation of South Korea, one is entitled to wonder just what Tito considers interference. And it would be interesting to know just what the Yugoslav tells the Chinese and what games he plays with the word "interference" in Peking.

It would appear that heretical Yugoslavia carries heresy only to the point of insisting that no more-or-less Marxist government meddle in the affairs of another of the same reddish complexion, while considering intervention in capitalist countries as revolution, not interference. This is by no means a new point of view, whether directed from the right or from the left. But at a time when Eurocommunism is seeking to bridge the gap between Marx and Smith, and the welfare state has been doing much the same from the other direction, there is a kind of archaic confrontation in the Tito position that would seem better suited to Leonid Brezhnev or Ronald Reagan.

One could dismiss this Titoesque paradox as a minor aspect of a complex form of diplomacy if it were not that it could reappear on Tito's death, if the Soviet Union tried to eliminate the heretics of Belgrade and the latter became more dependent on the goodwill of the West for their independence. Many of the dogmas with which Tito grew up have become elastic, intricate. But noninterference, his own dogma, calls for mutual acceptance, all along the line. It cannot be permitted to engage in gymnastics in the middle of Korea that might provide bad examples for the middle of the Balkans.

New Faces, New Start in China

"Exploration" was the word used by both Secretary of State Vance and Chinese Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng to describe Vance's recent four-day visit to Peking. There were no agreements to sign, not even a communiqué to read, but the two seemed satisfied—and so should be Americans concerned that good relations be maintained with the People's Republic and that the future of Taiwan be settled peacefully.

The visit demonstrated, contrary to the fears of some and the hopes of others, that there is no pending crisis of confidence in relations between Washington and Peking. From the words used by Chinese leaders in banquet toasts and from the front-page placement given photographs of Vance and his entourage, it is clear that the Sino-American relationship remains of fundamental importance to Chinese foreign policy. New leaders have emerged in both countries after the turmoil of Watergate in the United States and the downfall of the "Gang of Four" in China, and the visit demonstrates that the dialogue between them can be invigorated. There is, after all, a wide range of international problems on which the two governments are in essential agreement, including the necessity for stability in Asia and Africa.

The cordiality of the Chinese indicated that there is no immediate urgency to the problem of "normalizing" Sino-American relations by transferring American recognition from Taipei to Peking. Yet the issue cannot be postponed indefinitely. As former President Ford said in a television interview last week, it will take time to work out a formula "so that there can be normalization on the one hand and a responsible, secure relationship with Taiwan on the other." But, as he also said, normalization—including severance of diplomatic relations with Taiwan—is the inevitable result of the process that began with the Nixon-Kissinger visits of 1971 and 1972.

Presumably, Vance stressed to his Chinese hosts the need to build American public confidence that Taiwan's future will be peaceful before the United States, on Peking's insistence, can terminate its mutual defense treaty with the island. This would require a unilateral American guarantee of Taiwan's security, including essential arms sales, that is credible to the 17 million Taiwanese for whose safety there is justifiable concern in Congress and among Americans.

The Carter administration will be aided in dealing with critics, such as Senator Goldwater, by the fact that the goal of normalization commands bipartisan support. That is evidenced by Ford's statement and by the release by former Republican Senate Leader Hugh Scott of his 1976 letter to Ford urging normalization. Such support should make discussion of the issue possible without the acrimony that characterized domestic debate on China prior to President Nixon's celebrated 1972 visit. This process will take time. Meanwhile, continued exchanges between Peking and Washington will have to work out the understanding necessary to a normalization that respects the practical requirements of all three concerned parties—the People's Republic, the United States and Taiwan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rediscovering Andrew Young

There was a time, not so many weeks ago, when it was fashionable to pick on Andrew Young, the former preacher, civil rights worker and Georgia congressman who now represents the United States at the United Nations. His off-the-cuff remarks—about racism in Sweden and in Queens, N.Y., about racist former presidents here, about Cuban troops in Africa being a stabilizing force—constantly seemed to get him into trouble. He was, so said many a commentator, a free-floating, free-speaking zealot whose foot was constantly in his mouth and who had only the most remote connection with the foreign policy of the country.

One hears fewer complaints about the ambassador's comments these days. One hears, instead, remarks of a very different sort. Indeed, some of his colleagues from other governments now say he has become the most influential person at the United Nations, and that his presence at the head of the American delegation has swung more than a few votes, or has prevented issues from coming to a vote when the outcome could have been against the United States. And some say, with little irony or exaggeration, that Young is currently the most influential person in Africa as well.

During the last several weeks, Young's journeys through the Caribbean countries and Africa drew headlines only slightly smaller than Secretary of State Vance's trips to the Middle East and China. Far from free-floating, he complements Vance. The secretary concentrates on the classic issues of Great Power diplomacy such as relations with the Soviet Union and China and the search for a Middle East settlement while the ambassador takes on the task of working out a new relationship with poorer, Third World countries—and addressing, particularly, the problem of nudging the remaining white-ruled countries of Africa through the transition to majority rule without bloodshed.

Foreign policy professionals who were skeptical, even scornful, during his first few months at the United Nations, now comment on his rich set of personal relationships with the black leaders of a dozen or so nations. They have also come to understand that Young may talk undiplomatically but he does not talk idly; and that behind some of his most provocative remarks—on the pervasive nature of racism, on the myopia induced by continuing cold war, anti-Communist obsessions—there is much good sense.

Young is now scorned only among the whites of Rhodesia and South Africa, who allege that his actions—and the policies of the Carter administration—are motivated by a desire to curry favor among American blacks. This belief is not surprising. It is comforting to dismiss racial justice as racial politics. But if those who hold this view would listen carefully, they would find Young understands fully that the alternatives before them must seem filled with dread. But he understands also, as too many of them do not, that every month's delay in the transition to majority rule narrows the range of possible choices, and the future becomes ever more dreadful.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 31, 1902

NEW YORK—Final preparations were begun at midnight for the "war" between the Army and the Navy, which will have Newport and the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound as the theaters of operations. This period of preparation will last until tomorrow at midnight, when the mock war will begin. It will last six days. Major-General Arthur MacArthur has completed his inspection of the coast and is satisfied with the defenses.

Fifty Years Ago

August 31, 1927

WASHINGTON—Along with the word that Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will soon return to Washington from the West, political gossip here is to the effect that great activity in behalf of the Hoover Presidential candidacy is already on. While the announcement of President Coolidge that he does not choose to run has aroused activity among several aspirants, it seems that more work is being done for Hoover than for the others.

The Kremlin and Eurocommunism

By Victor Zorza

PARIS.—The Eurocommunist press is trying to suppress a new attempt by the Kremlin to revive the Zarodov affair, which did a good deal of damage to the Western Communist parties two years ago. In August, 1975, Konstantin Zarodov, one of the Kremlin's top experts on the international Communist movement, wrote an article in Pravda which was designed to persuade Western Communists to stick to their revolutionary traditions, instead of being lured down the parliamentary road to power.

At that time Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, tried to laugh it all off by claiming that Zarodov's article, which dealt ostensibly with the Russian revolution of 1905, was of purely historical interest. But other Communist parties, such as the Italian, made it clear that they regarded the Zarodov essay as an attempt by the Kremlin to interfere in their internal policy debates. In the end the French Communist party, too, was compelled to reject the Zarodov thesis, although it took the party paper l'Humanité a whole month to produce its reply.

Last week Pravda published another article by Zarodov on the same subject and with much the same message, but this time it could be even more explosive, for it comes just as the French Communist party enters the final stage of its preparations for the parliamentary elections of March. To judge from the Zarodov article—which does not, of course, mention France by name, anymore than his first article did—the Kremlin appears to believe that the French Communist party leadership is divided into "Leninists" and "revisionists," and Moscow's purpose is evidently to strengthen the hand of the orthodox militants in the internal party struggle.

Kremlin Tactics

Of course, it would be naive to believe that even the "Leninists" in the French Central Committee would nowadays take their orders from Pravda. The Kremlin's tactics are more cunning than that. Zarodov stresses in every way possible that the Western parties have the right to determine their own strategy and tactics, and concedes that a peaceful path to power is possible—but he takes away with his left hand what he gives with the right. The "law" derived from the lessons of October shows, he claims, that "socialist revolution cannot win if its participants and supporters fail to master all methods of struggle." He thus makes it clear that the Communists must be ready to resort to violence, although he puts it more circumspectly than in 1975, when he said that they must "break" the opposition and "crush" the resistance by force.

But he still insists that the masses must, now as in 1917, "be correctly prepared and organized for decisive struggles with the class enemy"—which means, in effect, that the Communist parties of France and Italy should, in the Kremlin's view, retain a militant structure and ideology that are incompatible with the pursuit of power by democratic means. Zarodov does not, of course, spell this out fully in Pravda, but a far more detailed and sophisticated treatment of the subject in an authoritative 12-page article in Kommunist, the Soviet party's leading ideological journal, supplies the missing pieces of the jigsaw puzzle.

It refers more directly than Zarodov to the disagreements within the Western Communist movement, for it speaks of the "active discussion" and the "different viewpoints" which now exist on the question of winning power—whether it is to be done by gradually building up a democratic majority, or in some other way. It uses Lenin's writings to show that "great historical issues are decided only by force"—although it warns against a vulgar interpretation of Lenin's views. It condemns right-wing opportunists, whom it does not identify, for their "parliamentary cretinism, and their naive belief that the question of power could be resolved just by voting and by parliamentary combinations."

The "political law of the revolution," as laid down in Kommunist, is "to have an overwhelming superiority of power at the decisive moment, at the decisive place"—to control "almost half of the armed forces," for instance, and to have an overwhelming advantage in the nation's capital. These Leninist requirements, it explains, may "of course" be different in different historical circumstances, but Lenin's analysis, it insists, remains "the classical model" under "any conditions." Kommunist, too, takes away with the left hand what it gives with the right, but the balance of its argument is to show that the parliamentary road to power is more likely to fail than to succeed, and that Western Communists must prepare to use force at the "decisive" moment, otherwise they will be cheated of the victory which rightfully belongs to them.

Alliances

If they are to avoid being cheated, they must themselves cheat. They must seek alliances with other political forces—but although the Communist aims are in the interests of the workers, they must not reveal them all, because "socialist aims and demands cannot become straightaway the starting platform on which the majority of the population could unite." The method of concealment, implied rather than stated outright, is also found in Kommunist's advice that the party's program should "implant in the allies of the working class the assurance that the revolution will cause them no harm, and will satisfy their demands." But it is also clear that this is a purely tactical device. Any attempt to propose a purely socialist platform "from the start" would repel those potential allies who are subject to "doubts and hesitations."

Kommunist discusses with great verve the subject which caused so much trouble for Zarodov in 1975, when he ridiculed the Eurocommunists' pursuit of an "arithmetical" majority and advised them instead to seek a revolutionary majority. Not only by parliamentary but by direct revolutionary action. Zarodov wisely avoids the subject in last week's Pravda article, but Kommunist explains at considerable length why "the will of the majority" cannot be found by voting in elections, or by "reckoning up on whose side is the arithmetical majority."

The Kommunist article, which appeared more than a month ago, was obviously designed to bring out into the open the debate on these issues in the Western Communist parties, and thus to help the "Leninist" factions whose views have been suppressed by the "revisionist" majorities in the Western politburos. But when the Communist press in the West took no notice of Kommunist, Pravda brought Zarodov into the act in the expectation that his name, linked so clearly with the political scandal of two years ago, would once again trigger a Western Communist debate on the issues the Kremlin wants to be aired.

Once again, however, the leading Communist papers in the West, such as l'Humanité in Paris and Unita in Rome, have suppressed what must be considered, by their own standards, a most newsworthy political story. But the issue is a real one, and it will not go away just because they shut their eyes to it.

Whole Earth Museum

By C.L. Sulzberger

SPETSAIS, Greece.—According to Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1965), a "museum" is "an institution devoted to the procurement, care and display of objects of lasting interest or value."

Naturally, much leeway is left to individual judgment and contemporary taste when any decision is taken on "lasting interest or value." There have been collections of cigar bands, beer mugs, driftwood or counterfeited stamps that might not normally be considered worthy of museum display.

Nevertheless, there is general agreement—subject to variations over passing decades—as to what comprises an "object of lasting interest" and there are many famous museums of different sorts: The British Museum, the Natural History Museum of New York, the Louvre, the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, the Prado in Madrid, and so forth.

Some are glittering, well-cared for, generously funded, like the Guggenheim in New York. Others have stunning and priceless collections but are dirty, stingily financed and filled with badly shown if dazzling items, like the Cairo Museum, where pharaonic splendors are contained in dusty cases, rubbish is piled around haphazardly, and uniformed guards brazenly cadge tips.

Well Provided

For a tiny land, Greece is exceptionally well provided with museums, containing 15 outstandingly famous collections assembled in Athens, Delphi, Corinth, Epidauros, Olympia, Salonika, Rhodes, Thera, Delos and Herakllion. The entire scope of one of the world's greatest civilizations and covering thousands of years can be absorbed by careful visits to these exhibitions.

But for five years I have been trying to interest Greek and philhellene opinion in the concept of a "whole earth museum." This would contain in one huge array only the best examples produced over the centuries by the Minoan, Mycenean, Athenian, Hellenistic, Byzantine cultures.

In a 1972 column, after citing Pericles's reminder that "the whole earth is the tomb of famous men," I suggested that such a supermuseum should have prior claim to works now housed in existing Greek museums and that, moreover, the government should try to persuade Greek collectors to part with particular works of art like privately owned El Greco paintings.

My argument was that if such a project were to be started, it would gain a momentum of its own. Not only Greek museums and individuals should be induced to part with or exchange special prizes; ultimately the movement might spread.

Perhaps the British Museum could be persuaded to give up a single specimen of the Elgin marbles.

Under One Roof

Under one roof, Hellenism's supreme jewels could thus be assembled in chronological order so that elderly tourists, even in wheel chairs, slowly conducted through hall after hall, might in one long viewing see the panorama of Pericles's "famous men." As the Athenian statesman said: "Their story is not graven only on stone over their native earth but lives on far away."

Originally the idea was well received. Constantinos Doxiadis, renowned architect and city planner, told me: "You can establish the entire record of civilization here in Greece and this will help the world to understand itself."

He wrote to S. Dillon Ripley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington: "I believe that the idea is a right one." Doxiadis promised to spend the rest of his life working on the project. Alas, not long afterward, he died of cancer.

Ripley published an editorial in the March, 1973, "Smithsonian," saying: "A supermuseum encompassing 3,500 years of Greek civilization would meet today's need for international cultural education."

Onassis Letter

Jackie Onassis (before the death of her husband) wrote me: "Yours is a wonderful idea... Ari and I—apart from congratulating you for thinking of it—we would be delighted to help."

In 1975 I took up the suggestion with Greek Premier Caramanlis but he has obviously been swamped in a series of far weightier and urgent affairs. Last January I again raised it with the minister of culture, a famous Byzantine scholar, the cultivated Constantine Trypanis, who pointed out numerous difficulties but promised to look into the matter.

"You will hear from me," he said. That was seven months ago. I have heard nothing. In the meantime, Doxiadis has died and other persons who could have been helpful and were once interested have simply turned their minds elsewhere.

Yet the idea remains valid and I propose it once again, hoping that someone will see the need to focus humanity's attention on what Pericles called that "visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Somalia—For Siad, Internal Opposition

By Victor Perry

LONDON.—SODAF, the Somali Democratic Action Front, is emerging from the underground. Or at least its leadership is. I interviewed the SODAF leadership. The three men I spoke with, all former senior officials in the Somali government, are anxious to tell the world—and particularly the West and the moderate Arabs currently courting President Siad Barre's favor—what kind of a regime they are dealing with, and why they should support SODAF instead.

"Over 100 delegates attended our first congress some time ago. It drew up a political manifesto which embodies our aim of uniting all freedom-loving Somalis against Siad's dictatorship," stated Osman Nur Ali, former Somali Minister of Justice, Labor and Religious Affairs.

Today, after two years in Siad's prisons, he is secretary-general of SODAF. The movement's Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Ghelle, was Siad's Minister of Industry and Commerce before spending a year in solitary confinement. Both men are lawyers. Abdul Rahman Saleh Ahmed is a former Somali ambassador and director general of the Ministries of National Guidance and Foreign Trade. Of the three, only Ahmed escaped from Somalia before the "knock on the door."

No Charges

"It's far more than a knock on the door," Ghelle said. "Siad's National Security Service agents arrest you and dump you in a solitary cell for a year or two without even asking your name. We were never interrogated, never interviewed. No charges were proffered, no habeas corpus; no one accused us of anything. There are 10,000 political prisoners in Somali jails today. If you're lucky, one day they let you out without a word. But you get the message."

The SODAF leaders know of only 14 official executions of political opponents by Siad, and estimate there have been 30 more secret executions, including Moslem religious leaders, throughout the years of Siad's rule. Torture was not mentioned. Siad is no Idi Amin, but his methods are equally effective, and they succeed in stilling opposition among the many Somali tribes who object to his one-man, one-tribe rule.

Many have fled the country. There are over 200,000 Somali refugees and exiles in East Africa and the Arab countries.

I asked the SODAF leaders what actions against the regime they are contemplating: Armed guerrilla incursions? Terror? "We consider any and all means to justify the end of overthrowing the Siad dictatorship," replied Ghelle. "Now that we have established an organizational plan we intend to make ourselves felt both among the Somali exile community, and inside Somalia. The groundwork has already been laid."

No Details

Specific details? "You'll know it when we act," said Nur. "We shall be rid of Siad within two or three years. The masses in Somalia will rise up against him when the time is right. Siad Barre is like a setting sun."

Who supports Siad, and how does he protect his regime? "Ninety per cent of the army troops in the Mogadishu region, guarding the regime, are from Siad's tribe, the Marehan, who constitute only some 2 per cent of the population. Most of the Marehan are in fact located across the border of southern Somalia, in Ethiopia's Ogaden region. Siad's clan of the Marehan fills all the important posts: Siad is presi[dent], prime minister, secretary-ge[neral] of the all-powerful Somali Re[volu]tionary Socialist party (the [only] national institution of sover[eign]ty; Siad has abolished the [con]stitution and elections, and [rules] by decree), minister of the [in]terior, foreign affairs and [defen]ning—and commander in [chief] of the armed forces. His s[on-in-]law, Gen. Ahmed Soleiman, [is] the dreaded National Sec[urity] Service.

The army is commande[d by] Siad's nephew, Gen. Omar [Ha]Masala, whose brother, Col [Abd]ullah Haji Masala, is No. 2 in the party. Other nephew[s and] cousins of Siad's fill the [key] overseer posts of organizatio[n,] ideology, justice, social af[fairs,] foreign relations, economic [af]fairs and the military co[mmis]sion. The party controls the [gov]ernment and the army... Siad controls the party.

One man who is never[the]mentioned by outside observ[ers as] a potential threat to Siad, [the] President and Minister of De[fense,] Samantar, known to be "the [Rus]sians' man," is dismissed b[y the] SODAF leaders as being "t[oo de]pendent on Siad for his [poli]ical existence.

Tribal Element

The West, the Arabs an[d the] Russians simply don't unde[rstand] the importance of the tribe[s in] ment in the Somali po[litical] framework. Samantar belo[ngs to] a small tribe of "untouch[ables.] No other tribe will even inte[rma]ry with them. He has no [tribal] base. The three leade[rs of] SODAF whom I met repre[sent,] perhaps not by accident—[Soma]lia's three principal tribe[s:] Isaq, Majerteyn and Hawiy[e].

Who will support SO[DAF?] How will other countries i[n the] region react to the move[ment's] activities? The large comm[unity] of Somali exiles provides a s[trong] power base in the countrie[s sur]rounding Somalia and in [Saudi] Arabia. And it is primaril[y be]fore the moderate Arab le[aders] of the Arabian peninsula [and] the Red Sea region that S[ODAF] seeks to present itself a[s an] alternative preferable to [the] efforts to "buy" the c[urrent] Somali regime. "Siad Barr[e can]not be bought away fro[m the] Soviets by Saudi Arabia [or] America. His regime has s[uch a] narrow tribal base and rel[ies] heavily on police state t[errorl] and indoctrination that [the] slightest liberalization o[f the] state structure to accomm[odate] Western-style aid will lead [to its] downfall," Nur said.

The SODAF leaders are [them]selves close in their view[s of] Africa and the Middle Ea[st and] the moderate Arabs. They [also] reject any notion of aggr[ession] to achieve the "Greater Som[ali"] idea, and seek peaceful co[opera]ration with Ethiopia.

Siad's Plan

"Siad espouses the 'G[reater] Somalia' plan, and thus c[reates] tension with Ethiopia ove[r the] Ogaden and Djibouti, in [order] to present an external thre[at to] the country and distract S[iad's] public opinion from the dor[mestic] situation.

"In fact, Ethiopia has [never] laid claim to Somali ter[ritory] and we have nothing to [fear] from her unless we provok[e ten]sion," note the Somali [exiles] who clearly feel that Siad's [ag]gressive policies are respo[nsible] for a lot of the current te[nsion] in the Horn of Africa. SOD[AF's] political manifesto recog[nizes] "the territorial integrity [and] sovereignty" of all stat[es,] phrase directed primarily [at] would seem, to reassuring K[enya,] Djibouti and Ethiopia.

The SODAF leaders are c[ircum]mouthed about their operat[ional] strategy and their sources of [sup]port. The organization co[nsists] of several hundred member[s or]ganized in clandestine cells [in]cluding dozens of senior [army] officers of the Somali mil[itary.] But they clearly feel st[rong] enough now to come out [into] the open. They are mature [men] with political experience, [but] their rhetoric is largely de[rived] of revolutionary catch phrase[s and] exaggerated promises of m[ulti-]party democracy for a poor [Afri]can country of nomads. T[he] tale of Kafka-esque police te[rror] tactics and narrow tribalism [in] Somalia rings true. Whether [they] themselves are merely to[ugh] talking professional exiles o[r] serious and determined opposi[tion] to an African dictator—time [will] tell.

Mr. Perry is writing a book [on ten]sion in the Third World [with] more particularly in Africa, [the] Middle East and the Ind[ian] Ocean. In the summer of 1[976] he covered the OAU summit c[on]ference in Mauritius.

—Letters—

Mangoes

Having just read the article by Waverley Root concerning the mango (IHT, Aug. 23), I am rather surprised that he does not touch on those found in the Philippines. During my 2½ years in Asia (two and half spent in India) I came to the conclusion that the Philippine mangoes are among the best in the world and often excel the Indian varieties in regard to taste and succulence.

A. DILLI.

Zurich.

Authors and Obits

Wonder how authors feel when they see their works reviewed by Alden Whitman (Books, Aug. 20-21), who is noted for his comprehensive obituaries.

AL HIX.

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هكذا منه الأصل

Airport Delays

ain's Air Snarl Continues Full Traffic Strike Ends

ON, Aug. 30 (UPI).—air traffic was as snarl-er today as a new slow-gan after the end of a strike.

a air traffic control as-ended a strike at mid-nd reported for work. tended to continue the , which created travel r more than a week.

Britain's Civil Aviation y took a tough line. h man reported for duty sked individually whether d work normally. Those d "no"—about 60 men—nt home on full pay to hings over" for 48 hours.

pensions Threatened

were threatened with sus-ff at the end of that time sisted on their go-slow.

reaction was swift. A executive committee or an all-out strike "from ment the first man is ed." The recommendation debated tomorrow.

while, the flight cancella-ong delays and airport ions continued without

es warned passengers to delays of up to five hours. aking charter flights—al-the holiday weekend rush ter flights now is slacking ed delays up to five times og.

atwick, London's second about 800 outward-bound ers spent all night wait-planes. One bound for geles was expected to be 38 hours.

The state-owned British Airways again canceled 46 scheduled flights, including long-distance hauls. Internal services were badly hit. No flights at all left for Liverpool and several other cities.

Traffic control assistants involved in the dispute—those at Prestwick Airport in Scotland stayed on strike—threw up picket lines around London's West Drayton Control Center.

Few said they would give in to the CAA to work normally. "We have come this far and we don't intend to back down now," a striker said.

Airport officials said traffic actually moved more smoothly without the assistants than when they were nominally at work but refusing certain duties.

The traffic control computer was working again today. Senior controllers coped fairly well with remaining scheduled flights.

The striking assistants accused the senior controllers of "flagrant strikebreaking," and interunion trouble also loomed.

French Harden Stand

PARIS, Aug. 30 (UPI).—The National Union of Air Traffic Control Operators called upon their members today to continue their 10-day slowdown and to harden their position in negotiations to come.

The union said in a statement that they would "undertake all necessary action" to get satisfaction for their demands for more pay, shorter hours and the dismissal of military air controllers from civilian airports.

Associated Press.

MARSUPIAL FIDELITY—Liz, a wombat, following her master, Bruce Whatman, of Pambula, Australia. Bruce raised the animal after it was orphaned.

Kappler's Escape Blots Image of Carabinieri

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 30 (NYT).—A pillar of law and order in Italy—the Carabinieri—suddenly seems to be tottering, and through a bizarre chain of events, it fell to a Nazi war criminal to reveal the decay.

Carabinieri soldiers were guarding Herbert Kappler, the former Gestapo chief of Rome, when he escaped from a military hospital here on Aug. 15 and fled to West Germany.

The government publicly blamed the Carabinieri for Kappler's escape, and the commander of the prestigious corps, Gen. Enrico Mino, disciplined a group of officers for dereliction of duty in the Kappler affair.

During the last two weeks, a large part of the press joined in the criticism, but the Carabinieri also found influential defenders.

"The government must say whether it intends to destroy the Carabinieri, one of the last institutions that aren't yet corroded by the general crisis," a spokesman for the leftist Republican party warned. "The conditions for grave danger are being created."

Diverse Assignments

Guarding a Nazi war criminal was only one in a vast array of police and security jobs that the 80,000 Carabinieri handle. Members of the elite corps, a branch of the Italian Army, serve as rural police and compete with the civilian-led public security guards in law enforcement in urban areas. Italy's counterespionage service is staffed by Carabinieri. In Sicily, they hunt for mafiosi.

Their Napoleonic-style uniforms are a reminder of the corps's early-19th-century origin as a military police force of the kings of Savoy, the small northern Italian state that eventually unified the nation.

In the second half of the last century, they helped consolidate the grip of the Savoy kings on Rome and southern Italy, and in 1943 they arrested the Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini on orders from King Victor Emmanuel III.

The Italian republic, proclaimed after World War II, and all of its governments, have used the Carabinieri as a reliable instrument for law enforcement and sensitive tasks.

The elite corps managed to keep above factional politics and retain, until now, an image of probity and efficiency.

The official inquiry into how the war criminal, 70 years old and gravely ill with cancer, was smuggled out of the hospital in a suitcase is, still going on. It is already clear, however, that the Carabinieri who were supposed to watch him around the clock either were not there or looked the other way.

Critics said that the corps's failure to prevent Kappler from escaping and its failure to recapture him before he reached West Germany are only two examples of its mefficiency.

In the public storm that followed Kappler's flight, it seemed as if the Carabinieri prestige had suddenly crumbled.

There are reports of a feud between Gen. Mino, the corps's commander, and Gen. Arnaldo Ferrara, his deputy. The impression is that the disciplinary measures taken by the Carabinieri commander will be followed by a vast shuffle in the structure of the force to try to restore its reputation.

Tito Welcomed By Hua, Crowds At Peking Airport

HONG KONG, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Chairman Hua Kuo-feng welcomed President Tito of Yugoslavia to China today and said that the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union "is bound to lead to a world war some day."

Marshal Tito, 85, who once was denounced by China as a traitor to Communism, received one of the warmest welcomes Peking has given a foreign visitor in many years, as he arrived from Pyongyang, North Korea.

Thousands gathered at the Peking airport for a "grand welcoming ceremony," the New China News Agency reported. The agency said more than 100,000 persons cheered Marshal Tito.

Mr. Hua was at the airport along with two party vice-chairmen, Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, the news agency said.

Mr. Hua gave a banquet in President Tito's honor tonight.

Mrs. Kappler Says She Planned Nazi's Escape on Spur of Moment

HAMBURG, Aug. 30 (AP).—The wife of Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler claims that she planned her husband's escape from an Italian hospital on the spur of the moment and used mountain-climbing gear to lower him from a third-floor window.

In an interview with Bunte magazine, Mrs. Kappler said that she and Italian friends had tried to free her husband last year but that the plot was foiled at the last moment.

The interview, for which Bunte reportedly paid $80,000, is to be published in Thursday's issue of the illustrated weekly. The magazine released a brief summary of the interview today.

Mrs. Kappler, who married the former SS colonel in a Rome prison in 1972, told Bunte that her husband, who has terminal cancer, was despondent over his health and was considering suicide.

"Poison, which I fervently but fruitlessly begged a doctor to administer, seemed to me the only solution," she was quoted as saying.

According to Bunte, Mrs. Kappler got the idea for the escape while in Rome on one of her frequent visits to her husband. She said that she thought of it as she was looking at her mountaineering equipment in the trunk of her car.

She claims that she lowered her husband from the prison hospital window on Aug. 15 and fled in a car. The Kapplers turned up later at her hometown of Soltau.

Turkey Chooses Army Unit Chief

ANKARA, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Gen. Kenan Evren, chief of Turkey's Aegean army, has been named commander of the land forces, ending a three-month top-level disagreement as to who should head the forces, the independent Turkish News Agency said today.

The agency, quoting military sources, said Semih Sancar, chief of the general staff, appointed Gen. Evren, who was approved by Defense Minister Sadettin Bilgic, Premier Suleyman Demirel and President Fahri Koruturk.

The crisis evolved from the ouster three months ago of Gen. Namik Kemal Ersun, who was rumored to be plotting a coup.

Indermine Soviet Influence

deast Nations Said to Send ns, Medical Aid to Somalia

By Richard Tomkins

ADISHU, Somalia, Aug.).—Diplomatic sources re-that at least three Arab and Iran are flying tons t arms and medical sup-Somalia in an apparent to undermine Soviet in-in the Horn of Africa.

it 15 transport planes from East nations landed in weeks at Mogadishu's air-he diplomats claimed.

aircraft included C-130 es of the Iranian Air bringing medical supplies octors; Egyptian and Iraqi ov-12s, thought to be with war materiel, and at one transport of the Saudi n Air Force, the sources

irmation of the reports other sources is not avail-but a Western diplomat "It is true. The Arabs een providing light weap-They come openly. We have a few Hercules and some ov-12s landing at the air-Some carried medical sup-and doctors, but others arms."

Rifles, Mortars

exact types of weapons ed by Egypt and Iraq were disclosed, but there was ation that they were "de-" in nature—rifles, ma-guns and mortars. There lso speculation that some weapons were being passed Moslem guerrillas of the rn Somali Liberation Front, are fighting Ethiopian in the Ogaden region of astern Ethiopia.

opia is a predominantly ian nation, while Somalia dominantly Moslem. The ies are traditional enemies. re now in a virtual state of ver the Ogaden.

liberation front in the n has a guerrilla army of 5,000 ethnic Somalis. es of the Ogaden, the rebels are fighting to annex their homeland to neighboring Somalia, with whom they have historical and religious ties.

The insurgents claim to control about 90 per cent of the territory. The Ethiopian government, admitting losses in the area, charges that Somali Army troops are fighting with the guerrillas. Somalia denies this, but admits it is giving arms and other supplies to the liberation front.

Ties Are Strained

The Soviet Union has been supplying arms to Ethiopia since Marxist officers took over the government and ended Emperor Haile Selassie's military alliance with the United States. Now the Soviet-Ethiopian alliance is straining Moscow's relations with Somalia, which also has a Marxist government.

Diplomatic observers say the major Middle East oil-producing nations apparently are trying to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and Somalia, fearing that the Soviet presence on the coast of the Horn of Africa threatens the shipping routes for their oil through the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

"The Arabs have been priming the pump for years in Somalia. They think Russia is a threat to the area and their interests here," a diplomatic source said.

"These Arab countries fear that Ethiopia is falling totally under the control of the Soviet Union, and for this reason they are trying to push Somalia out of the Soviet camp," the source said. "They believe that by sending in arms, they can do it."

No Agreement

The United States and Britain, attempting to get Somalia to join the Western camp, recently said they were willing in principle to supply defensive weapons to Mogadishu. But no agreement has been reached yet.

The Soviet government has urged Ethiopia and Somalia to end their dispute, apparently trying to avoid having to take sides in a war between its two allies. Sources say Moscow has stopped supplying Somalia with light arms and is threatening to cut off supplies of heavy weapons if the Somalis do not stop supporting the revolt in the Ogaden.

Meanwhile, the Somali-backed secessionist guerrillas said today they had killed 83 Ethiopian soldiers in fierce fighting near the town of Ginir, in Ethiopia's southern Bale Province, about 200 miles southeast of Addis Ababa and 250 miles from the Somalian border.

The rebels, broadcasting over Mogadishu radio, said large quantities of arms were captured from the Ethiopian troops.

Ethiopian Claims

NAIROBI, Aug. 30 (AP).—Ethiopia said yesterday its forces wiped out Somali troops in search-and-destroy missions. The claim was made in a radio broadcast from Addis Ababa as Somalia was reportedly being pressured by the Soviet Union to stop its aid to the insurgents.

The broadcast, monitored here, said that in the "Webi District of Bale Province during a search-and-destroy campaign, 71 invading Somali soldiers were crushed."

The radio also said two Somali soldiers were killed and others wounded in an operation in the Guba District of the Bale region, and Somali forces suffered serious losses in an encounter in the Kukusa District.

The report could not be confirmed by independent observers.

UN Desert Talks Disrupted By Dispute on Israeli Report

NAIROBI, Aug. 30 (UPI).—A United Nations conference on halting the spread of the world's desert areas plunged into a political dispute today when half the delegates walked out during a speech by Israel.

The walkout came after a representative of the Organization of African Unity denounced Israel for racism and charged that an Israeli report on the Negev Desert was an attempt to redraw the Jewish state's boundaries.

The OAU charged that Israel, Rhodesia and South Africa were guilty of "crimes against humanity" in the environmental field.

56 Nations Leave

When Joel Shechter, the Israeli delegate, later took the podium to deliver his speech to the UN Conference on Desertification, delegates of 56 countries, including many Arab nations, the Soviet Union and China, walked out of the hall.

About 110 countries are taking part in the meeting.

Similar walkouts have become a familiar feature at UN meetings in recent years, but conference organizers had issued appeals at the start of the conference yesterday to keep politics out.

OAU delegate Nuredin Djoudi charged that the controversial Israeli report on reclamation of the Negev Desert "reflected Israeli propaganda."

He complained that a hand-drawn map in the report did not show Israel's northern boundary, that it referred to Judea rather than the "West Bank" and that a passage attributed the decline of the region's lands to Moslem rule in the seventh century.

Removal Demanded

Mostafa Talba, the secretary-general of the conference and an Egyptian, issued a disclaimer saying that the Israeli report was not a UN document. The Egyptian delegation then demanded the removal of the map.

The Israelis said that the report was not an attempt to redraw the area's frontiers and that they did not intend to malign anyone with the historical references to Judea and Moslem rule.

In a separate development, the United States told the conference that it is prepared to offer 1,000 Peace Corps volunteers to the worldwide effort to halt deserts from spreading to fertile lands.

'Intensified Attack'

U.S. delegate James Joseph, an under secretary of the interior, said that the program is part of "an intensified, coordinated attack on one of the most crucial global problems."

U.S. officials said that the plans are being drawn for raising and training the 1,000 new volunteers in desert reclamation techniques and allied areas.

The volunteers, who will be on the job next year, will be sent mostly to Africa, which has been devastated in recent years by drought—the original impetus for the UN conference.

Dutch Nazi Suspect Denies Soviet Charge

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30 (AP).—Dutch millionaire art collector Pieter Menten today denied in court Soviet testimony placing him at the scene of World War II atrocities carried out by German forces in Poland.

Menten, 78, is accused of taking part in the 1941 slaughter of some 200 Poles and Jews at the villages of Podhoroce and Urycz, which are now part of the Soviet Ukraine.

Edith Lincoln, Dies; Pioneer TB Treatment

W YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—dith Maas Lincoln, 86, who ad of the chest clinic of the en's Medical Service at Bel-Hospital Center pioneered se of drugs to treat tuber-s, died Sunday at her home rth Salem, N.Y.

Lincoln was awarded the eau medal of the National culosis Association in 1959 he "most meritorious con-ions on the cause, preven-r treatment of tuberculosis." was for her early achieve-s in chemotherapy. In 1951 eceived the Elizabeth Black-itation given annually to an nding woman physician.

was born in New York City graduated in 1912 from Vas-ollege with a brilliant record won her admission to the s Hopkins University Medical ol. She received her med-degree in 1916. She was ap-ed in 1922 to start the chil-s chest clinic at Bellevue headed it until her retire-in 1956.

1949, she was able to report a dozen children treated in chest clinic with streptomycin and promizole were re-ing from tuberculosis menin-and miliary tuberculosis, forms of the disease that had almost always fatal.

Lincoln was married to Dr. Lincoln, a physician who died 74.

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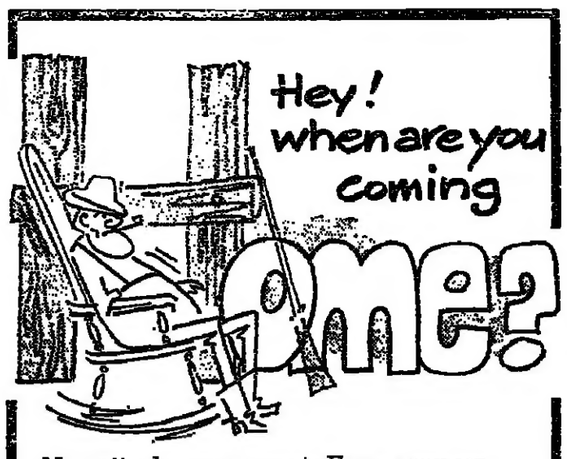

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PARIS MOVIES

'A Star Is Born'—Streisand Version

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 30 (IHT).—"A Star Is Born" (at the Elysées-Cinéma and the Danton in English) is the third baking of that venerable tearjerker about the merciless balancing scales of show business. In its latest reincarnation Barbra Streisand is the ascending artist whose discoverer, guide and lover (here Kris Kristofferson) sinks from fame to a drunkard's grave despite her valiant endeavors to save him. The lachrymose tale has lost none of its heavy sentimentality, but it has been deglamorized by shifting its scene to the raucous pop-music world to complement its present casting.

The original film, in which Janet Gaynor and Fredric March were the ill-starred lovers, was based on a bit of Hollywood history. When John Gilbert, the matinee idol of the silent screen, met defeat before the talkie microphones, he consulted that impish author, Ben Hecht, on a suitable manner with which to make his quietus. Hecht jestingly suggested that he walk into the sea at sunset, the perfect exit for a fallen hero. Gilbert, in an alcoholized state, stumbled into the Santa Monica surf at twilight and was rescued from drowning by a Coast Guard patrol. The incident was the seed for a scenario by Dorothy Parker and it is destined evidently to remain a recurring ground plan for a movie. After the first version directed by William Wellman had broken box-office records, there was a second directed by George Cukor with Judy Garland and James Mason.

The current modernization is only partial, if one looks closely. The setting is not 1977, but rather the hippie 1960s, as Miss Streisand's Afro hairdo and the song styles betray. Miss Streisand is throughout resolutely, even rambunctiously, her familiar self. A magnificent performer of her genre, she belts out her numbers and belts out her role as well. Her acting sometimes flares with an emotional force, but what is missing from her interpretation is the sense of heart-breaking vulnerability conveyed with such memorable pathos by Judy Garland and before her with fine delicacy by the wistful Janet Gaynor. Miss Streisand is so assured that one is certain she can take care of herself. Kristofferson, with his shabby beard, manly chest and buffalo bellow, is appropriate as her reckless extrovert partner. The initial material of this script has coarsened with repetition.

* * *

"Airport 77" (at the Ermitage and the Cluny Ecoles in English) is expansive hokum. If its stereotyped characters and situations fail to thrill you, they may make you laugh.

An affluent industrialist invites the press, his friends and his relatives to visit his Palm Beach residence, which is to be converted into an art museum on his 70th birthday. The guests and art treasures are to be transported to Florida on his private plane, a luxurious contraption. Treacherous members of the crew plot to hijack the craft and steer it to some remote West Indian isle where they can make off with the priceless paintings. They take over soon after we are off the ground, but they are unable to operate the complicated machinery and the airplane crashes in Bermuda waters. Everyone aboard has a gruesome time of it.

This new-fangled disaster spectacle is star-studded. James Stewart is the worrying millionaire, Jack Lemmon is the pilot who is overcome, Olivia de Havilland and Joseph Cotton portray a socialite couple and there is a hilarious performance by Lee Grant as a trouble-making passenger who causes so many ludicrous disturbances that there are cheers when the whole thing comes to a watery end.

* * *

"The Duellists" (at the Gaumont Champs-Elysées in English), a British import directed by Robert Stephens, is a handsomely photographed action film set against the scene of the Napoleonic Wars and revolving about demoniacal swordsmen. It is based on a Joseph Conrad story and, intelligently, has not sought to squeeze the contents of the original into a two-hour film. Indeed, its speed and its brevity are among its assets and its lively pace, visual beauty and the sustained quality of period atmosphere are especially refreshing after so many interminable, sluggish and clumsy super-productions. There is dazzle, too, to the acting by Albert Finney and Edward Fox as its principals.

* * *

Charles Bronson stars as Wild Bill Hickok in "The White Buffalo" (at the Publicis Matignon and the Danton in English). Wild Bill, it seems, suffers from anxiety dreams in which he persistently imagines he is being charged by an enraged white buffalo. Born too soon to consult Freud, he goes on the trail of such a beast, rumored to be roaming Indian territory. In the high reaches of the Black Mountains he encounters the Sioux chief, Crazy Horse, and with his aid sets out to find the monster of his nightmares.

This menacing buffalo is a curious creature. All his entrances are preceded by a landslide of thunderous proportions, but when he appears, he is insufficiently terrifying, resembling a hearth rug on which a stuffed trophy head has been a Kim Novak, long absent fro screen, reappears briefly as of easy virtue with whom Bill dallies.

Barbra Streisand in remake of "A Star is Born."

Connecticut Makes the Archaeological Big Time

By Michael Knight

WASHINGTON DEPOT, Conn. (NYT).—Clear-cut evidence of human habitation in Connecticut far earlier than had previously been believed has been discovered in a field near the Shepaug River here.

The discovery of artifacts dating back 12,000 years represents just one small step for science, which is not likely to be very impressed, but is a giant leap for Connecticut, which has suffered for years with a reputation as an unrelieved archaeological backwater.

"You go to archaeological conventions and they seem amused when you say you're from Connecticut," said Dr. Roger Moeller, director of research for the American Indian Archaeological Institute. "First they smirk and then they say things like 'Find anything yet?' This will show them."

While Dr. Moeller, the directors of the four-year-old institute here and archaeologists throughout the state are excited about the find, Connecticut Indians took the news more calmly.

"I'm not much interested in what happened 12,000 years ago," said Irving Harris, a state highway construction inspector who is chief of the Schaghticoke tribe, which once occupied the northwest corner of the state. "Years ago I thought all this stuff was a lot of baloney. But it'll help us in our court case, so I guess it'll come in handy."

54 Acres Returned

The Schaghticokes are suing a variety of local land owners for the return of reservation land they say was illegally taken away in the 19th century. The Connecticut Light and Power Co. has already agreed to return 54 acres to the tribe.

What Dr. Moeller and a team of 110 volunteers working in two-week shifts found was a single "clovis" type spear point, typical of those used by the hunters who followed the retreating glaciers north at the end of the last Ice Age. The stone points with their distinctive flutes were first made about 11,000 BC and were last made about 7,000 BC. The finding of the point, along with geological factors, dates the site at about 10,000 BC.

Hundreds of similar stone spearheads have been found at sites as old or older throughout the country. Earlier this summer, a site believed to show evidence of the oldest human habitation on the continent 16,000 years ago was unearthed in western Pennsylvania. But the oldest previous discovery in Connecticut about five years ago dated back to only 3,000 BC.

All of which explains why Dr. Moeller and his crew "ran around and jumped up and down for joy" when Andy Postman found the first half of the spear point, a piece of flint that had been laboriously chipped into its characteristic fluted shape.

"It was just 45 minutes into their first day in the field and I'd just explained to the group the importance of finding things precisely in place so they could be mapped very precisely," Dr. Moeller recalled. "I'd just shown them the proper way to work with a trowel and described the sound a trowel makes when it scrapes against flint when I turned my back and I heard this ringing sound. It's a very distinctive sound. He picked this thing up between his thumb and forefinger and said 'Is this anything?' We found the other half about six inches away later in the day."

The dig site was chosen because of the large number of Indian artifacts that farmers had been plowing up there for 100 or more years and also because of indications that the field was once the confluence of a brook and the Shepaug River.

Archaeologists look for such confluences, Dr. Moeller said, "because they are natural campsites that attract people—even today, if I turned 20 people loose in the woods here and asked them to find the best campsite, I'd bet they all showed up where the brook meets the river."

The brook, however, has moved about 100 yards north over the centuries and the river has cut its way down the slope, away from the field. But five feet or so under the topsoil the old stream bed reappeared and on the top of the polished stones were hundreds of flint chips that wandering bands of Indians had tossed into the stream.

Along with the spear point the archaeologists found two miniature points, each less than an inch long. Such points are unknown in the study of paleo-Indian culture, Dr. Moeller said.

"They could have been toys or decoration, or magic objects or status symbols or just for practice," he said. "I don't think anyone has ever found these before, so we don't know what they are."

The diggers also made another discovery, one that challenges the long-held archaeological conviction that Indians in the area traveled to the Hudson River Valley for flint for their and arrowheads.

"I've always been suspic that theory," he said, "t it had to mean that the posely traveled to the H or traded with people th that they knew they were ing into a flint-free area a better take some flint alor them.

"Well, just for a hunch, S Post, who is one of the archaeologists here, went into the river on his lunc and in half an hour he back with two large chu flint washed down from mountain ridge somewhere all over the place. They have to go anywhere for i satisfied that the law of mony and sufficiency ha met by this explanation— explains the facts with th amount of explaining. chaeologists, this is a pre deal."

Cancer Drug in Question

Scientists Examining the 'Placebo Effec

By Jerry E. Bishop

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—The effectiveness of current drugs and new remedies may well be called into question as scientists seek to understand more about the placebo effect.

Since the early 19th century the word placebo, Latin for "I shall please," has been used by the medical profession to describe almost any inactive substance or procedure used with a patient under the guise of an effective treatment. The patient believes in it, so it works.

"From antiquity to this era of medical enlightenment, [the] placebo has been the single most potent and versatile tool for relieving the sufferings that man is heir to," says a report published last year in the proceedings of the Mayo Clinic. "Be it mother's kiss or voodoo drums, leeches, purgatives, poultices or snake oil, the wondrous effect of placebo therapy is undeniably evident."

In coming weeks, the placebo effect is likely to be the focus of one of the fiercest medical controversies going on in the United States—the battle over the use of Laetrile in treating cancer.

Interstate Ban

Laetrile, which is extracted from apricot pits, has been proclaimed by its proponents for more than two decades as an effective treatment against certain types of cancers. But the Food and Drug Administration has outlawed it from interstate shipment, asserting that there is no evidence that the drug affects cancers in test animals or man.

Whether Laetrile affects a tumor is the core of the controversy. But the battle is focusing on another point—the evidence that many cancer patients indeed do improve, at least for a while, after undergoing Laetrile therapy. This apparently has persuaded several state legislatures to pass laws permitting cancer sufferers, particularly those in advanced stages, to take Laetrile if they choose to do so.

Laetrile's supporters claim that the improvement and pain relief results from the compound's physiological properties. But other physicians see placebo effect at work. They cite studies showing that 30 to 40 per cent of cancer patients experience pain relief when they take a placebo advertised to them as an analgesic (pain killer).

The "wondrous effect" of placebos was described in a recent article by Henry Byerly of the University of Arizona's philosophy department. Placebos, he wrote, can accomplish "real cures of real diseases . . . real cures of imaginary diseases . . . imaginary cures of real diseases . . . imaginary cures of imaginary diseases."

Even the color of a pill can have a placebo effect. British researchers who compared the effects of placebos and analgesics in treating arthritis pain reported three years ago that red placebos were more effective than blue or green ones. Yellow was the least effective color.

Expensive Tests

All of this is forcing researchers to carry out increasingly elaborate tests of new drugs and even surgical procedures—tests than can add millions of dollars to the cost of developing a treatment. Tests of new therapies now characteristically involve at least two groups of pa with one group getting the apy and the other a p Neither the groups—nor t searchers—know which gr getting what until the te completed.

The National Cancer In at one point suggested t might undertake a Laetril in human cancer patients (t the agency now seems to be ing off from such a commit If the NCI does conduct Laetrile will be employed a a placebo.

Just why a completely in substance can have such pro effects remains a mystery. Freudian-like theory trace the newborn infant obtaini first relief from pain a mother's breast. Another traces it to "conditioning" kind espoused by psych B.F. Skinner; the patient i ditioned to expect improv in his illness when he s doctor and gets a pill or ment. Still another theo that the placebo triggers a of self-hypnosis that can pr physiological changes.

N.Y. Times Changing Best-Seller System

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (IHT).—A new computerized system for selecting expanded lists of best-selling books, determined by the sales reports of 14,000 bookstores and 40 paperback houses throughout the United States, will be introduced by The New York Times in mid-September.

The International Herald Tribune will be using the new system, which will be expanded to include 15 books in the lists of hardback fiction and nonfiction. Under the new system, when there is no significant statistical difference between reported sales of books, the closeness will be indicated by an asterisk.

Nancy Hanks, of U.S. Endowmen For Arts, to Step Down in Octob

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP).—Nancy Hanks, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts for the past eight years, announced at the White House yesterday that she will step down when her second four-year term expires Oct. 2.

The $52,000-a-year post is considered the most powerful in the U.S. arts-funding establishment, with $114 million in grants to disseminate next year. Miss Hanks, 49, a skilled lobbyist and speechmaker, has seen its budget increase steadily from the $11-million outlay with which she began.

A Nixon appointee, she said she informed President Carter of her decision last Thursday after she had been summoned to the White House to discuss the future of the arts endowment.

Asked at a White House press conference yesterday if Mr. Carter offered her a third term, Miss Hanks said it never came to that. She said that she had made a personal decision "about a year ago" not to seek another

The White House staff is k to be screening potential non and a name will have to be to Capitol Hill soon to guar time for Senate confirmatio fall.

Miss Hanks said the Pres told her he plans to meet confirmation deadline. If th no confirmation by Oct. 2 endowment's deputy chair Michael Straight, would ser acting chairman.

Mr. Straight is consider potential nominee. Also rep under consideration are Li ston Biddle jr., an aide to Claiborne Pell, D-R.I.; Se Mayor Wes Uhlman; F Cooper, co-founder of Wash ton's Workshop for Career the Arts, and composer-condu Gunther Schuller, a membe the endowment's National visory Council on the Arts.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1977

Board New for Aid

es Rules ting Loans

bart Rowen

ON, Aug. 30 (WP). ve directors of the Monetary Fund ally approved es- a new supple- ing facility to s who face seri- ayments deficits, the rules under oney will be loaned.

y, agreed to by do- Western and oil- world in Paris on become known as n facility, after IMF director H.J. Witte-

said Kuwait had ntribute $468 million bhabi $175.5 million. 13 the number of countries. A loan ected from Nigeria, bring total funds er a five-year period m, the IMF said.

ountries will use the et payment problems arger amounts of for a longer period n would be available nal IMF borrowing

needing to use the facility will be able their drawings in portions with each of r "tranches," or lines the IMF.

eventually will be an amount equal to nt of their quota on credit tranche, which easiest credit terms. wings will require ditions, to be set by Overall, the limit on the Witteveen facility per cent of a coun- in the IMF.

F said its executive till have not decided est rate the IMF will loans to countries resources of the new The countries lending the IMF for the new ally will receive an ate of 7 per cent and 30, 1978, the interest unds borrowed will be pegged to the average five-year U.S. govern- rities, rounded upward arest one-eighth of a point.

is are expected to run ne year to three years, said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW Sales Up 12% in First Half

Volkswagen's world sales in the first half totaled 12.545 billion deutsche marks, up 12 per cent from 11.15 billion DM in the first half of 1976. The company, which did not report any earnings figures, attributes the gain to sales abroad. Foreign sales were up 28 per cent in the period to 5.3 billion DM while domestic sales rose 3 per cent to 7.3 billion DM. Unit sales were up 5 per cent in the half to 1.19 million vehicles. Volume sold abroad was up 20 per cent to 459,000 units while domestic sales fell 2 per cent to 731,000 units. Capital spending totaled 657 million DM in the first half, up 23 per cent from 532 million DM in the 1976 period.

Zenith Sees Lower Profits

Zenith Radio Corp. expects profits in the third quarter and in the second half of 1977 to be "significantly below" year-ago levels because of a "very adverse effect" that sales promotional allowances will have on earnings. The firm says that to maintain its relative price position in an intensely competitive television market and avoid a buildup in field inventories, it has made available significant sales promotion allowances to its distributors. In the second half of 1976, the company earned $24 million, or $1.24 a share. It earned 51 cents a share in last year's third quarter.

GTE Forecasts Higher Profits

General Telephone & Electronics expects per share earnings for 1977 to rise to more than $3.80 from $3.29 in 1976. Chairman Theodore Brophy calls analysts' estimates that the company will earn $3.75 per share this year "a conservative figure" and John J. Douglas, vice-chairman, adds, "If you take a range of $3.75 to $3.85, the upper half of that range would be a good estimate." The estimates assume the value of the Canadian dollar will not change much for the remainder of the year. For the first half of 1977, per share earnings were $1.89, up 34 per cent from a year earlier. But without gains from foreign currency translation the increase would have been only 14 per cent, Mr. Brophy notes. Earnings from telephone operations will "show improvement" over last year's $410.3 million, Mr. Brophy says. Manufacturing income also will show an increase over last year, when it totaled $82.03 million, Mr. Brophy adds. There will be "a substantial reduction" in the $16-million loss reported by the consumer electronics products group last year although there will still be a loss, he says.

Ford Sees Stable Sales in U.S.

Ford Motor predicts that 1978 model-year industrywide car and truck sales in the United States, including imports, "should be at least as strong as in the 1977 model-year"—when a total of 14.6 million vehicles were sold. Ford also predicts its 1978 model-year car and truck sales would rise 10 per cent to 2.7 million. The industry forecast is not as optimistic as that made last week by General Motors, which forecast U.S. new car and truck sales, including imports, to reach 15.5 million units in the Oct. 1 model year. The GM forecast represents a 6.2-per-cent gain from this year and a 4-per-cent gain over the 1973 record of 14.9 million vehicles.

Toyota to Increase Capital Outlays

Toyota Motor Co. plans to increase capital spending to 165 billion yen (about $618 million) in the current fiscal year ending next June. President Eiji Toyota says this is nearly 50-per-cent larger than the 115 billion yen spent in the previous fiscal year. Of the total, 49 billion will be used for factory expansion and streamlining facilities.

Grain Firm Posts a Loss Of $81 Million

Commodity Trading Said to Have Soured

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—Troubled grain merchant Cook Industries Inc., which reportedly lost heavily in speculation in the soybean futures market (IHT, July 15), reported yesterday a net loss of $81.1 million for fiscal 1977 ended May 31.

For fiscal 1976, Cook reported net income of $22.2 million, or $5.95 a share. Revenue for fiscal 1977 dropped to $367.5 million from $415.9 million in fiscal 1976.

For the fourth quarter, Cook reported a net loss of $53.6 million on revenue of $92.6 million. That compares with net income of $20.2 million, or $5.41 a share, on revenue of $147.7 million in the year-earlier quarter.

The results for the 1977 year and quarter reflect a nonrecurring, pre-tax gain of $12.7 million from the sale of the company's Galveston, Texas, grain export elevator and a corporate aircraft. The 1976 results have been restated to reflect the discontinuance of Cook's E. L. Bruce Co. subsidiary.

Cook's Agriproducts Group, which includes the grain, cotton, and processing and refining divisions, was the big loser. It reported a pre-tax loss of $91.3 million for fiscal 1977, compared with a pre-tax profit of $19.2 million for fiscal 1976.

The company's Riverside Chemical Co. subsidiary, which it is selling, had pre-tax earnings of $703,000 for the year, down from $1.8 million the prior year. The decrease was due to tight market conditions, the company said.

Cook said it has aggregate commitments of $280 million for short-term credit from a credit agreement with 23 banks. On Aug. 7, Cook said its commitments totaled $270 million.

A Correction

The headline on the French retail price increase report (IHT, Aug. 30) erroneously stated the month as June, rather than July, as made clear in the text.

Leading Index, New Orders Drop

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—In two negative reports on the U.S. economy today, the Commerce Department said the index of leading indicators fell 0.2 per cent in July following identical declines the two previous months, while new orders received by manufacturers fell by 3 per cent in July.

Six of the 10 components available for inclusion in the index declined and four advanced.

The Commerce Department said the index stood at 129.7 per cent of its 1967 average, 3.2 per cent above July, 1976.

Three consecutive months of decline fulfills an informal interpretive rule holding that such a movement in a new direction signals a turnaround in general economic activity.

But the index fell for three months or more in 1962 and 1966 without signaling a recession, although growth did weaken.

Indicator's Fall Is Third in Row

And even one of the index designers, economist Victor Zarnowitz of the University of Chicago, has said that although three straight drops would be a serious development, he sees no recession in the offing.

The Commerce Department said that of the components contributing to the decline, the change in sensitive wholesale prices was the biggest contributor, showing a 0.2-per-cent drop.

The index is subject to substantial revision. Today's report includes only 10 of the 12 individual components which make up the composite, and addition of the two missing components could wipe out the decline.

The Commerce Department said the composite index of lagging indicators fell 0.2 per cent for July after a 1.7 per cent rise in June and now stands at 126 per cent of its 1967 average. That is 4 per cent ahead of a year earlier.

The composite index of coincident indicators gained 0.4 per cent in July after identical increases in May and June, leaving the index at 130.7 per cent of its 1967 average, or 6.5 per cent ahead of a year earlier.

Total economic output, or gross national product, grew by annual rates of 7.5 per cent and 6.1 per cent in the first and second quarters, respectively, and is expected to drop to about 4.5 per cent in the current quarter.

But most economists, including those within the Carter administration, expect growth to pick up again in the fourth quarter and average 5.3 per cent next year.

Drop in Orders

New orders received by manufacturers dropped $3.3 billion, or 3 per cent, in July to a seasonally adjusted $1.082 billion, the Commerce Department said.

The drop compared with an increase of $9 million in June.

The department also reported that shipments, which had gained 1.3 per cent in June, fell $1.4 billion or 1.3 per cent to $109.5 billion.

Inventories rose $1 billion, or 0.5 per cent, to $174.3 billion. Inventories had risen 0.7 per cent in June.

The department said the drop in new orders was concentrated in the durable goods sector, where orders fell $3 billion, or 5.1 per cent, to $55.6 billion after a 1-per-cent decline in June.

The drop represented an upward revision from a decline originally reported as 4.4 per cent in last week's durable goods orders report.

Orders in the nondurables sector were off $300 million or 0.6 per cent to $52.8 billion. Orders had risen 1.2 per cent in June.

Productivity Drop

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Productivity of American workers declined at an annual rate of 1.4 per cent in the second quarter, the Labor Department reported today.

Productivity is the amount of output per hour worked and is a measure of how well the economy is functioning.

Stock Prices Take Beating On Gloomy Economic News

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower today in light trading amid economic worries, failing to follow through on yesterday's steep climb.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 5.20 points to 858.89. It rose 8.67 yesterday. At 3 p.m. today it was off 4.16.

Declining issues moderately outnumbered gainers by about 770 to about 550.

Volume totaled 18.22 million shares, up from 15.28 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed early selling to the Federal Reserve's announcement late yesterday that it is raising its discount rate to 5 3/4 percent from 5 1/4 per cent. The move had been anticipated, but brokers said it raised new concern that the rate rise would further hurt the country's economic recovery.

The stock market showed moderate losses on the negative news, then tried to rally in mid-session. It began sliding again following the report that some Carter administration officials believe the government in the next few months will have to work on developing "agreed-on standards" of what constitutes reasonable wage and price behavior.

Among the day's biggest losers, Bangor Punta dropped 2 3/8 to 18 1/8. The company ended merger talks with Canadian Pacific Investments.

Prices finished lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 0.37 to 117.97.

Cost-of-Living Index Drops in W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—The preliminary West German cost-of-living index fell 0.1 per cent in August from July but was up 3.9 per cent from August 1976, the Federal Statistics Office said here today.

The index stood at 147 in July, up 4.3 per cent from July 1976, but down 0.1 per cent from June.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions.

Winn-Dixie Stores

	1977	1976
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue	980.80	774.10
Profits	16.00	17.10
Per Share	0.76	0.81
Year		
Revenue	3,996.70	3,265.90
Profits	70.40	63.00
Per Share	3.32	3.01

Despite U.S. Troop Withdrawal

Investment Climate Bullish in South Korea

SEOUL, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—The planned withdrawal of U.S. ground combat forces from the Korean peninsula in four to five years is beginning to shift attention to South Korea's economic performance and prospects.

One reason is that South Korea's economy must do well if the country is to shoulder a larger share of its defense burden without stinting on the civilian economy. The second reason is that businessmen, bankers and others wonder what effect the pullout will have on current and future investment.

The consensus, so far, is decidedly bullish.

Foreign manufacturers or banks with operations in South Korea tend to accentuate the positive in reporting to their boards of directors on the investment climate here, but even allowing for this there are no signs that foreigners are shying away from doing business in South Korea.

This country's economy has been one of the fastest-growing in the world during the past decade, averaging nearly 11 per cent real growth a year. Last year its gross national product jumped 15.2 per cent to $25 billion.

Assessments like the one recently voiced by Dow Chemical's president, Zoltan Merszei, are increasingly common. After a visit to South Korea, and after the Carter pullout plan had been announced, Mr. Merszei said: "We feel that (South) Korea offers us the opportunity and the return on investment we're seeking, so we think Korea is a good place for Dow." The company has two major chemical projects now under way in South Korea with a combined value of more than $250 million. Both are scheduled to begin operating in 1979, and a company official here says they are "on schedule."

Also on schedule is the country's fourth five-year economic plan. This is the first year of the plan, and Economic Planning Board officials say the projected 1977 growth rate of 10 per cent will be achieved. The planners have raised their original 1977 export target to $10.2 billion from $10 billion and their import projection to $10.6 billion from $10.3 billion.

If present estimates hold up, South Korea's current account will be almost exactly in balance this year, several years ahead of the World Bank prediction.

One barometer of future export performance, letters of credit, surged 22 per cent in June over a year earlier. Buoyed by such results, the Economic Planning Board has raised its estimate of foreign-exchange reserves to $4.1 billion by year-end, up from its original estimate of $3.7 billion and up from $3 billion at the end of last year.

In fact, this is an embarrassment of riches. "A major problem," Deputy Premier Nam Duck Woo says, "is that the money supply is increasing very fast due to cash flow from outside. We have to be very cautious about a possible excess of money supply and ensuing inflation."

The money supply climbed 34 per cent in the first half of 1977 over the corresponding period of 1976, and it is expected to grow by 28 per cent this full year, up from an initial forecast of a 25 per cent increase.

One step the government has taken to slow down the cash inflow is to prohibit certain loans to South Koreans by foreign banks. According to official figures, consumer prices are rising at an annual rate of about 10 per cent and some economists concede that the rate may be closer to 12 or 13 per cent.

Despite the problems, foreign investors continue to crowd Seoul business offices. The American Chamber of Commerce here says that in the first six months of 1977 it received inquiries from 85 companies about investment opportunities in South Korea, up from fewer than 30 in the year-earlier period.

"There is a great interest by foreigners in investing in Korea because of the demonstrated and persistent growth and for the profits they can make," says the chamber's president, Richard Witt, who also directs Union Carbide's operation in South Korea.

Du Pont plans to open a liaison office in Seoul later this month to study investment opportunities and promote its exports. Foreign banks have also been initiating or expanding operations here.

Thirteen foreign banks now operate in Seoul, and applications from several more are being considered by the South Korean Finance Ministry.

Kin Duk Choong, president of Daewoo Industrial Co., one of South Korea's largest companies, is unperturbed about the U.S. troop withdrawal. "Foreign investors I have talked to say, 'so what?'" he says. "Businessmen are very realistic. They're worried about return on equity. Who is leaving? More are coming."

ıdian Statistics Bureau ı Chance of Recession

By Robert Trumbull

. Aug. 30 (NYT).— ment's economic sta- au referred yesterday sibility of a Canadian

ıcy, Statistics Canada, gloomy assessment in a decline in gross na- uct for the third con- uarter this year, cou- a record trade deficit inuing sag in the Ca- ar.

output of goods and $202.6 billion in the rter of this year repre- up of 0.6 per cent from s quarter after adjust- price changes, accord- agency. It also report- n trade deficit of $6.5 the second quarter, ever.

rnational value of the ollar, meanwhile, again w 93 U.S. cents, add- gloomy outlook for the ere.

uarters of declines in notwithstanding," Sta- ada asserted, "it is too ggest that the economy d into recession, al- current economic en- is not expansionary ion cannot be ruled

ncy linked the poor e of the economy to rsonal spending by Ca- hich in turn was at- t least partly to the e purchasing power of y's currency.

the cost of imported e Canadian dollar lost ributed to fueling in- ich stood at an annual per cent in the com- July, the latest issued.

tistics Canada report a decrease of 3.8 per -tax corporation prof- ndicator, however, was per cent for the last rs taken together, be- unusually heavy first- es to the United States of American shortages an especially severe

ers' wealth and income been reduced in real higher importer prices," stated in a reference ed with which the del- ffects of the devalua- made themselves felt."

In real terms, the agency said, personal expenditures fell by 0.9 per cent in the quarter, with fewer purchases of automobiles and other durable goods.

Export Contracts in Japan Show Decline of 32 Per Cent

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—Export contracts in July at Japan's 14 major trading houses totaled 787.5 billion yen ($2.9 billion), down 32.3 per cent from the 1.16 trillion yen in June and down 2.1 per cent from 804.4 billion yen in July, 1976, the Japan Foreign Trade Council announced today.

Import contracts in the month also fell 16 per cent from the prior month's 790.9 billion yen and were down 22.4 per cent from the year earlier month's 856.1 billion yen to total 664.2 billion yen.

Export contracts in June were very high at 1.16 trillion yen with the year-to-year increase showing a large 39.6 per cent. However, import contracts in the same month fell 20 per cent from the year-earlier month to total 790.9 billion yen.

Export contracts to the United States were down 15.7 per cent from June and down 19.4 per cent from July, 1976, while import contracts from the United States were down 21.7 per cent from June and down 28.5 per cent from the year-earlier month.

Export contracts to West European nations were down 23.8 per cent from June but up 18.4 per cent from the year-earlier month.

Meanwhile, vehicle exports for July totaled 378,040 units, up 4.8 per cent from 360,644 units in June and up 14.7 per cent from 329,511 units in the year-earlier month.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, announcing this today, said passenger car exports in July totaled 258,372 units, or a 4.7-per-cent increase from the prior month and up 12.4 per cent from a year earlier.

The association also said motorcycle exports for July totaled 318,596 units, up 4.3 per cent from 305,385 units in the prior month and up by 33.1 per cent from the year-earlier month's 239,370 units.

In another report today the Finance Ministry revised its figures for the balance of payments for July to show a surplus of $937 million, up from surpluses of $699 million in June and $721 million in July, 1976.

The current account posted a surplus of $1.554 billion, up from $857 million in June and $410 million in July a year earlier.

The July trade surplus, unchanged from the preliminary report, totaled a monthly record high of $2.05 billion, up from $1.48 billion in the prior month and $998 million in July, 1976.

A preliminary report (IHT, Aug. 18) had set the payments surplus at $940 million and the current account surplus at $1.53 billion.

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AUGUST 10, 1977

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 30

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	3 p.m. Close	Chg'ge Prev. Close
33⅝	22⅝	ACF	7	10	31	30	30	+⅛
22¼	17⅛	AMF	1.32	6	182	17½	17½	+⅛
15⅞	12⅞	APL Cp		5	82	14½	14½	+⅛
50¼	26¾	ARASv	1.40	10	23	40	40	
23⅝	7	ASA	.80		2	18½	18½	+1/16
12⅞	9⅞	ATOInc	.40	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	
50⅞	38⅞	AbbtLb	1.20	14	203	48¼	48¼	+⅛
13⅞	9½	AcmeC	.60	16	x10	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
3⅞	2⅛	AdmDg	.04	5	9	3	3	
13	11⅞	AdmEx	1.15e		21	12	12	
5	3⅞	AdmMl	.16e	3	3	4	4	−⅛
15⅞	9⅞	Addrsg	.10g	21	135	13½	13⅞	+⅛
38½	28⅞	AetnaLf	1.60	6	328	35⅞	35	35⅞+ ⅛
56¼	44⅞	AetnaLf pf 2			2	53½	53½	53½−
8	10½	Agufirre			28	15½	15½	15½+ ⅛
20	15⅞	Ahmans	.80	5	12	19½	19½	19½+ ⅛
3½	2⅞	Aileen		55	62	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞− ⅛
35⅞	27	AirPrd	2.00b	10	176	24¼	23⅝	23⅝+ ⅛
15	11½	AirbFrt	.70	11	9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
34½	26¼	Airco	1.35	6	16	28¼	27⅞	28 − ⅛
19½	14¼	Alcoa	1.20	44	15	15⅞	15	15⅛+ ⅛
18¾	14⅞	AlaGas	1.40	6	3	17½	17	17 − ⅛
116	113	AlaP pf			y30	116	116	116 + 2½
95	89	AlaP pf 5.16			y8300	93½	93½	93 + ⅛
95½	89½	AlaP pf 8.28			y60	94	93½	93½+ ⅛
22	15	Alaskin	.66	9	29	17½	17	17½+ ⅛
20½	16	Albany	.80	5	2	16	16	16 − ⅛
8½	6	Alberto	.36	14	13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+ ⅛
25¼	19⅞	Alberstn	.80	9	11	24⅞	24¼	24¼+ ⅛
26½	23½	AlcanAl	1.40	9	570	25⅞	25⅝	25¾+ ⅛
23⅞	18½	AlcoStd	.56	5	22	21¼	20⅞	21½+ ⅛
23½	16	AlcanUb	.22	14	26	20⅞	20	20⅛− ⅛
8½	5⅞	Alexdr	.40	7	70	6⅞	6½	6½− ⅛
15¼	11⅞	AllgCp	.60e	6	21	14¼	13⅞	14½+ ⅛
25⅞	18½	AllgLd	1.28	10	13	20¼	20	20⅛+ ⅛
22½	19⅞	AllgPw	1.68	9	56	21⅞	21½	21½
16	12⅞	AllenGp	.70	7	126	16	15	15⅛+ ⅛
26⅞	20	Allergan	.40	11	11	24½	24⅛	24½+ ⅛
51½	38¼	AllidCh	1.80	9	125	43½	42½	42⅞− ⅛
25⅞	13	AllidPd	.60e		6	12	12	12 − ⅛
24½	19½	AllidStr	1.10	7	100	23½	23	23¼+ ⅛
4½	2¾	AllidSup			32	3½	3½	3⅜
37½	23½	AllisCh	1.10	5	60	28	27½	27¾+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅞	AllrtAut	.60b	5	20	11	11	11 − ⅛
19	12⅞	AlphPrt	.72	4	2	13½	13½	13½
59½	44½	Alcoa	1.60	9	126	47½	46½	46½− ⅛
30½	24¼	AmISug		8	11	24½	24½	24½+ ⅛
50½	35⅞	Amax	1.75	10	370	40½	39½	40 + ⅛
14½	9⅞	Amax pf5.25			9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞ + ⅛
59½	43⅞	Amax pf 2			11	46½	46	46½+ ⅛
20½	21½	AMBAC	1.20	9	101	28	27½	28
14	10⅞	Amcord	.80	8	40	14	13½	13⅞
14⅞	7½	Amrce	1.00	6	7	20½	20½	20½+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	AHess	.80b	6	158	32⅞	31⅞	31½
82	66½	AHes pf 3.50			42	72½	72	72½− ⅛
24	18⅞	AAirFlt	.56	8	42	18½	18½	18½
12½	9	AmAir		4	94	10½	10⅛	10⅛
5	2¾	AmAir wt			95	3½	3½	3½
23½	21½	AAir pf 2.16			52	22½	22½	22½
6⅞	12½	AmBaker	1	6	11	y16⅞	16½	16⅞+ ⅛
48½	40	ABrnds	3.04	9	63	46	45½	45⅞− ⅛
47½	37	ABdcst		8	89	40½	40½	40½− ⅛
14½	10½	ABldM	.50	7	1	12	12	12
41¼	37⅞	AmCan	2.50	7	95	39½	39½	39½
24⅞	22½	ACan pf 1.75			2	23½	23½	23½+ ⅛
23½	17¼	ACentry			38	22½	21½	21½− ⅛
19½	16	ACrdt	1.16	5	37	17⅞	17½	17⅞− ⅛
29¼	25½	ACyan	1.50	10	405	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝+ ⅛
15¼	7½	AmDist			5	9½	9	9½+ ⅛
27⅞	23½	ADstTel	.96	10	20	26⅛	26	26 − ⅛
14½	13¼	ADul pf .84e			105	14½	14¼	14¼ − ⅛
25½	23	AEIPw	2.06	9	357	24½	24	24⅛− ⅛
41⅞	36	AmExp	1.20	13	422	41¼	40⅞	41
15¼	12⅞	AFamily	.50	7	80	13½	14¼	14½
4	2⅞	AmFnSys		5	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞− ⅛
25⅞	23½	AGIBd	1.96e		29	24⅞	24⅞	24½− ⅛
18	16½	AGnCv	1.32		12	17⅞	17½	17⅞
21⅞	17⅞	AGenIns	.68	5	604	20	19⅞	19⅞− ⅛
30	25⅞	AGin pf 1.80			35	27½	27½	27½
10½	9½	AHerit pf .35		7	1	9½	9½	9½+ ⅛
26⅞	17	AmHoist	1	5	197	17⅞	17½	17½− ⅛
32½	24½	AHome	1.20	16	566	29½	28½	29½+ ⅛
140	112⅞	AHome pf 2			3	131½	130½	131½
57	22	AmHoso	.56	14	740	25⅞	24½	24¾+ ⅛
5⅞	4½	Aminvst	.24	7	51	4⅞	4½	4½
16	10⅞	AIAI	.24a	8	71	14½	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛
11⅞	9	AMedcn	.15	5	87	10½	10	10 − ⅛
5½	3½	AmMotrs		6	55	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛
47½	46	ANatR	2.50	7	48	47½	41⅞	47½− ⅛
16⅞	10½	AShip	.60	7	13	13½	13⅞	13½+ ⅛
36½	25½	AStand	1.70	8	35	34½	33⅞	33½− ⅛
11	8½	ASterll	.30	15	89	8½	8⅞	8⅞− ⅛
36⅞	29¼	AmStrs	2.10	7	23	34⅞	34½	34½
65⅞	60½	ATT	4.20	9	1062	61⅞	60⅞	60⅞− ⅛
68½	64⅞	ATT pf	4		30	65⅞	65	65
51⅞	48⅞	ATT pf	3.64		6	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞+ ⅛
52⅞	49¼	ATT pf	3.74		1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞− ⅛
13⅞	11⅞	AWatWk	.76	5	2	13½	13½	13½+ ⅛
14⅞	13⅞	AWat pf 1.25			2:80	14	14	14 − ⅛
19½	15	Ameron	1	7	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+ ⅛
12½	9⅞	AmesD	.40	4	11	11½	11½	11½+ ⅛
35	27	Amelek	1.40	10	21	31½	31	31½+ ½
17½	14⅞	Amfac	1	11	45	15½	15½	15½
18⅞	11½	AMIC	.18	5	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
30⅞	24¼	AMPinc	.48	16	208	29	28⅞	28⅞+ ⅛
13½	10½	Amsco	.60	7	5	10½	10½	10½− ⅛
11½	7⅞	Ampex		17	920	10⅞	10½	10½+ ⅛
25⅞	11½	AmrepCp			3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+ ⅛
26½	19½	AmStar	1.35	7	1	21½	21½	21½+ ⅛
59⅞	44	Amsted	2.20	9	17	55½	55	55½+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Amtel	.44	9	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
32⅞	26½	AnchrH	1.50	7	149	27⅞	27½	27⅞+ ⅛
26½	20	AndClev		7	6	20½	20½	20½
6	3	Angelica	.24	7	57	6½	6½	6½− ⅛
9½	6½	Anixter	.24	8	25	7⅞	7½	7½+ ⅛
28⅞	16½	Apache	.20	12	35	21½	20⅞	21 − ⅛
49	x32½	ApcoOil		11	39	49½	49½	49½+ ⅛
21⅞	11½	ApecoCp			35	13⅞	11½	11½
94½	88	ArPw pf8.12			z2000	93½	93½	93½− ⅛
19⅞	10½	ArdenDlg		16	503	18⅞	18	18 − ½
44½	23⅞	ArdenDlg pf 1			15	41½	41	41 − ½
17½	13½	ArcataN	.68	6	51	13⅞	13½	13⅞+ ⅛
31	28½	ArcatN pf 2			1	28½	28½	28½
21⅞	15½	ArchrD	.20b	9	334	19½	19	19½− ⅛
5⅞	3½	ArcticEnt		10	58	5⅞	5½	5½− ⅛
3½	2⅞	Aristar			41	3	3	3
21¼	18½	ArizPSv	1.48	7	1070	21	20¼	20⅞+ ⅛
x120	114	ArizPsf	10.70		x60	117	117	117
12	9½	ArkBest	.52b	5	5	9½	9½	9½
35½	28⅞	ArkLGs	1.80	9	154	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞− ⅛
4⅛	3½	ArlenRly			50	3⅞	3½	3½− ⅛
32⅞	22⅞	Armco	1.80	9	93	24½	24	24⅛+ ⅛
30¼	26½	Arm pf	2.10		3	27	26½	27 − ⅛
56½	51½	Armr pf 4.75			z20	55½	55½	55½+ ⅛
27¼	18⅞	ArmstCk	1	10	66	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞− ⅛
34⅞	21	ArmRu	1.20	3	55	27½	25⅞	25⅞− 1⅞
10½	14⅞	Arvin	.80	3	x53	15½	15	15
31⅞	26⅛	ArvInIn pf	2		x4	27½	27	27
23⅞	15	Asarco	.80	9	143	16½	15⅞	16
37⅞	29⅞	AshOil	1.90	6	107	31⅞	30½	30⅞+ ⅛
33⅞	24	AsdDG	1.50	9	39	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+ ⅛
16⅞	13	Athlone	.80	5	10	14⅞	14½	14½− ⅛
2½	1⅞	AtlcoMtg			1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
24⅞	21⅞	AtlCyEl	1.62	9	32	22⅞	22½	22½− ⅛
61⅞	50	AtlRich	2	10	775	54	53½	53½+ ⅛
74⅞	63½	AtlRc pf 2.50			96	65⅞	64⅞	64⅞+ ⅛
29½	19½	AtlasCp	9		136	21⅞	19½	19⅞− 2
30½	21½	AutoDta	.40	17	119	27⅞	27½	27½− ⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Automtn	.40	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞− ⅛
18½	13	AvcoCp		3	110	16	15½	15½+ ⅛
54⅞	40⅞	Avco pf	4.20		7	50½	50⅞	50⅞+ ⅛
23½	16⅞	Avery	.44	12	30	19⅞	19½	19½+ ⅛
29⅞	16	Avnet	.70	6	161	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛+ ⅛
52⅞	43½	Avon	2.20	16	136	47½	47⅛	47⅛− ⅛
		B						
2¼	1⅛	BTMfg			155	2⅛	2	2⅛+ ⅛
59⅞	29¼	BabkW	1.50e	14	1210	59⅞	59½	59⅞− ⅛
9⅞	6½	Bache	.40	9	27	6½	6½	6½
13½	9⅞	Bakerin	.36	7	37	10⅞	10	10
53½	42½	Bakrlnt	.64	12	20	47½	47½	47⅞+ ⅛
16½	13	BaldDH	.80	5	23	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞− ⅛
21½	16½	BallCp		7	13	19½	19½	19½
29⅞	17⅞	BallyMf		16	128	21⅞	21	21 − ⅛
12⅞	9⅞	BallNY	2.16	10	94	28	27⅞	27⅞
61	52⅞	Balt pfB 4.50			z50	57½	57½	57½+ ⅛
26	15⅞	BanCal	.60	15	1	20	20	20 + ⅛
18⅞	12⅞	Bandag	.40	10	14	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+ ⅛
22	11⅞	BangPnt		5	221	19⅞	17⅞	18½− 2
25⅞	15	BanP pf 1.25			11	25	25	25 − ⅛
38	21⅞	BanP pf	2		44	35½	34⅞	34⅞− ⅛
38	32	BnkNY	2.32	6	14	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞− ⅛
15⅞	13⅞	BkorVa	.88	12	15	15½	15½	15⅞+ ⅛
39⅞	22½	BankAm	.94	9	319	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞− ⅛
42	35⅞	BankTr	3	8	25	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞+ ⅛
29⅞	27⅞	BnkT pf 2.50			10	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞− ⅛
34⅞	31⅞	Barber	1.60	12	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞+ ⅛
14⅞	10½	BardCR	.28	10	193	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+ ⅛
19⅞	16½	BarnsGp	.50	7	3	18½	18½	18½+ ⅛
19½	14⅞	Basicinc	1	5	9	15⅞	15½	15½+ ⅛
42	26⅞	BatesMf	.80	38	50	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞− ⅛
39½	28½	BauschL	.1	9	46	34⅞	34⅞	34½− ⅛
40⅞	28½	BaxtTrv	.30	18	440	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞− ⅛
3	1⅞	BayColP			33	3	2⅞	3
24⅞	21	BayStG	1.96	6	14	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+ ⅛
32⅞	25⅞	Bearing	.60	10	51	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+ ⅛
23⅞	22⅞	BeatFds	.96	12	153	25⅞	25½	25⅞− ⅛
138	127½	BeatPd pf	4		2	127½	127½	127½+ 2½
31	22½	Beckmn	.92	15	131	29⅞	29½	29⅞+ ⅛
31⅞	25½	BecMD	.60	12	420	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞− ⅛
30⅞	19½	BeechA	1	10	1356	30½	29⅞	30 + ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Beker			28	6	5⅞	5⅞
34⅞	23⅞	BelcoP	1	5	34	29⅞	29⅞	29½− ⅛
26⅞	20⅞	Belden	1.32	7	6	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+ ⅛
8½	6⅞	BeldnH	.36b	8	7	7	6⅞	6⅞− ⅛
23	17⅞	BellHow	.84	22	10	20⅞	20½	20⅞
6¼	4½	BellInd	.08e	5	23	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+ ⅛
53⅞	45½	BellCd	4.04	9	16	49½	49	49 − ⅛
23½	19½	Bemis	1.20	6	7	20½	20⅛	20⅛+ ⅛
47	36	Bendix	2	7	57	37⅞	37½	37⅞− ⅛
27	21	BenfCp	1.60	7	x186	22⅞	21⅞	22 − ⅛
60⅞	47½	Benef pf 4.30			x67	50⅞	50	50 − ⅛
54½	51	Benef pf 4.50			250	53½	53½	53½
2⅞	1⅞	BnSfMk		4	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3½	1½	BenSB	.03e	12	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4½	3⅞	BerkeyP		11	20	3½	3½	3½
25⅞	17⅞	BestPd	.8	10	187	24⅞	24½	24½− ⅛
40⅞	20½	BethSt	1	10	668	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞− ⅛
34⅞	27⅞	BigThr	.40b	15	67	33	32⅞	33 + ⅛
20⅞	15⅞	BlackDr	.48	15	1408	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
19½	11⅞	BlairJn	1	6	26	19	18½	18⅞− ⅛
21⅞	15⅞	BlissL	1b	7	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞− ⅛
23⅞	16	BlockH	1.25	11	377	23½	22⅞	22⅞+ ⅛
31⅞	23½	BlueB	1.20	4	192	24⅞	24⅞	24½− ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Bluebird	.20	6	20	5½	5½	5½− ⅛
5½	3	BobbieBr			14	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
59⅞	37½	Boeing	2	8	441	56½	55½	55½− 1½
29⅞	27¼	Boeing wi		5		28⅞	28	28 − ⅛
33½	24⅞	BoiseC	1.10	7	212	25⅞	25½	25⅞− ⅛
28	19⅞	BkMntn	1.20	13	1	26½	26½	26½
36⅞	21¼	Borden	1.36	8	39	33	32⅞	32⅞− ⅛
33⅞	25⅞	BorgW	1.60	6	375	25⅞	25¼	25½− ⅛
5	3⅛	Bormans		5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
28⅞	25⅞	BosEd	2.44	11	16	26½	26¼	26½+ ⅛
102½	92	BosE pf	8.88		z30	98	98	98 + 1
13½	12	BosE pr	1.17		22	12½	12⅞	12⅞− ⅛
16⅞	14⅞	BosE pr	1.45		12	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
11⅞	8⅞	Braniff	.20	6	227	10⅞	9⅞	10
41¼	29⅞	BraunC	.60	6	7	30	29⅞	30
33¼	24⅞	BrigSt	.92a	11	35	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞+ ⅛
34⅞	23⅞	BristM	1.10	12	152	34⅞	33⅞	34½− ⅛
44	37⅞	BristM pf	2		4	41½	41½	41½− ⅛
16⅞	13⅞	BrltPet	.30e	14	307	15½	15⅞	15⅞
25⅞	15⅞	BrkwGl	1.40	6	13	27⅞	27½	27⅞− ⅛
22⅞	19½	BkUGs	1.80	7	10	20⅞	20½	20⅞+ ⅛
28⅞	26	BkUG pf2.47			1	27½	27½	27½
10½	8⅞	BwnShp	.30	10	9	10	9⅞	9⅞− ⅛
10½	8½	Brown	.30	9	2	8½	8½	8½− ⅛
23½	19⅞	BwnGp	1.40	7	14	21⅞	21½	21½
11	7½	BwnFer	.40	10	142	10	9⅞	9⅞− ⅛
10⅞	12⅞	Brnswk	.60	6	108	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞− ⅛
29⅞	18½	BrushW	1	6	21	20½	19⅞	20
27⅞	18⅞	BucyEr	.4	9	35	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞− ⅛
23	18½	BuddCo	1.60	4	48	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
6⅞	5⅞	BudCa	pf .60		2	6½	6½	6½
41⅞	25⅞	BuffFo	1.40e	8	5	36⅞	36½	36⅞+ ⅛
13	11⅞	BundyCp	.88	6	14	12	12	12
22½	20⅞	BunkHill	1.86		12	22	21⅞	22 + ⅛
12½	8	BunkRa		8	52	11⅞	11	11 − ½
20⅞	15⅞	BnkR pf 1.50			1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞− ⅛
30	22⅞	Burlind	1.40	7	60	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+ ⅛
53	41⅞	BurlNo	1.60	6	198	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞− ½
8	7⅞	BrlNo pf	.55		5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
51¼	46½	BrlNo pf2.85			52	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞− ⅛
20½	16⅞	Burndy	.66	11	17	19½	19½	19½+ ⅛
91¼	54½	Burrghs	.83	14	542	72⅞	70¼	70½− 1⅞
23½	16⅛	Butler	.08e	6	64	16½	16⅛	16¼
		C						
62⅞	54½	CBS	2	9	532	55½	54⅞	54⅞− ⅛
9½	3⅞	CCI Corp		10	25	8	7⅞	8
7⅞	4½	CIRIt Inv		148	22	7⅞	7½	7⅞+ ⅛
40¼	34	CITFin	2.40	9	73	34½	34½	34½− ⅛
5½	4⅛	CLAm	.24	6	7	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛
12⅞	9⅞	CMI Inv		6	28	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞− ⅛
9⅞	6½	CNA Fin!		7	50	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
16	10⅞	CNA pf	1.10		8	14⅞	14⅞	14½− ⅛
54⅞	44½	CPC	2.50	10	422	54⅞	53½	53⅞+ ⅛
27½	17⅞	CTS	.70	7	12	18	17⅞	18
49⅞	40½	CabotC	1.60	5	61	42½	41⅞	42⅛+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Cadence		4	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
9⅞	4	Caesars			17	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛
9⅞	8	CalFini		6	75	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
20½	18	CalPlt	1.64	10	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞− ⅛
18	12⅞	Callbn	.35b	18	21	14	13½	13½− ⅛
2½	1½	CamerB		4	18	2	2	2 + ⅛
30⅞	23	CmpRL	.60a	25	3	27	27	27
39⅞	34⅞	CamSp	1.43	12	72	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞− ⅛
24½	20⅞	CampT	.88	7	7	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
18½	15⅞	CdnPac	.93e	5	241	17½	17⅛	17⅛− ⅛
9⅞	8	CanIR	.64	18	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
57	44⅞	CapCit	.20	9	101	46⅞	46⅞	47⅞− ⅛
25	19½	CapHold	.60	11	84	23	22½	22½+ ⅛
40⅞	32	Carbor	1.34	8	11	34⅞	34½	34½− ⅛
25	15⅞	Carlisle	1	7	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞− ⅛
70½	62½	CaroCO	5		250	66½	66	66½
6⅞	5⅞	CaroFrg	.20	8	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
25⅞	21½	CaroPw	1.72	8	40	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞− ⅛
31	29	CarP pf	2.67		2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞− ⅛
41⅞	34	CarTec	2.40	6	11	38½	37⅞	38½+ ⅛
20¼	15⅞	CarrCp	.80	8	147	16⅞	16½	16½− ⅛
15	12⅞	CarrGn	.98e		6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞− ⅛
22	16⅞	CartHaw	.90	9	9	18⅞	18	18 − ⅛
8	6½	CartWall	.40	7	6	6⅞	6½	6½+ ⅛
10⅛	8	CascNG	.50r	8	15	8⅛	8½	8½
16½	14½	CastCk	.80b	7	62	15⅞	15½	15⅞− ⅛
59½	48⅞	CatrpTr	1.60	11	938	51⅞	50⅞	51 + ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	CecoCp	.72	25	27	12½	12½	12½− ⅛
53	41⅞	Celanese	2.80	11	139	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞− ⅛
54	51	Celan pf	4.50		1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞− ⅛
19½	10½	Centex	.16	8	281	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞− ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	CenSoW	1.26	9	249	16⅞	16½	16½
23⅞	19½	CenHud	1.80	7	4	21	21	21 + ⅛
19⅞	17⅞	CenIlL	1.60	10	39	18⅞	18½	18⅞+ ⅛
56	52	CnILt pf	4.50		z200	53½	53	53 − ⅛
32⅞	30½	CnILt pf	2.87		z270	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞+ ⅛
30½	28½	CnILt pf	2.62		z220	29⅞	29½	29½
16⅞	14¼	CenIPS	1.36	10	75	15	14

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 30

— 1977 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
(Continued from preceding page.)								
.4JI	1.88b			18	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—⅛
dlmn	.40	6		71	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
ndyH	.80	8		28	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	
nes	1.36	6		27	25	24¼	25	+⅛
nna	1.80	7		39	43¼	43	43¼	+⅛
rBrJ	1.44	8		21	30½	29¾	30½	+⅛
rdees	.16	7		317	u12⅝	11⅝	12	+½
rnishJ	1	7		43	18½	18	18	
rrah	.40	9		19	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
rris	1	11		231	38	37⅝	37⅞	—⅛
rISAI	.28b	23		2	Harsco	34	8	2062
rris	1	11		231	38	37⅝	37⅞	—⅛
rsco	1.40	6		40	24¼	24¼	24¼	—⅛
rtSM	.72	7		12	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
rteHk	.75	12		13	30¾	30⅝	30¾	—⅛
rtSo	1.44a	12		12	18	17⅞	17⅞	
rtEl	1.88	8		3	25	25	25	
yesA	1.20	6		13	17⅛	17	17⅛	
ks	.24	7		42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
claM	.30r			52	8⅝	8	8⅛	—⅛
ilmB	.80	7		8	22⅞	22¾	22¾	—⅛
anzH	1.20	10		14	34¾	33⅞	34	+⅛
ntz pf	1.70			5	32¼	32	32	
nerC		6		59	7	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
nterInt	1	8		13	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
imrP	.28	11		76	33⅝	32¾	32¾	—½
mCap				3	1½	1½	1½	
mInc	.66e			3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
rcules	1	10		82	17⅞	17¼	17¼	—⅛
rshy	1.72	6		32	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
sston				10	7	7	7	
ssin pf	1.60			6	14⅝	14⅝	14½	+⅛
ubIin	1.32	13		375	25⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+⅝
wtPk	.40	20		246	79⅝	78¼	78¼	—1
dVR	.05e	12		24	7⅛	7	7¼	—⅛
llesbd	.82	8		16	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
lton	.92	8		9	19½	19⅛	19½	+⅛
ebar	1	10		6	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
sfieIe	.24	10		20	8½	8⅛	8½	
sfldgy	.46	8		131	13½	13¼	13¼	—⅛
sDyS	.80	29		54	15⅝	u15¼	15½	—⅛
pnesIk	1	19		245	39⅞	38⅞	39	+⅛
onds	.14r	13		44	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	—⅛
onwII	1.90	8		299	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	—½
ooVB	1	7		70	18	17¾	17⅞	
orizon				154	14¼	13¾	13¾	+⅛
osAF	.28	10		72	17½	17½	17½	
osCp	.40	9		67	27¼	27¼	27½	
ostInIt	.44	7		35	11⅝	11½	11½	+⅛
ostle	1	6		34	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
oudpf	2.25			2	27	27	27	+⅝
ouqMIf	.84	7		16	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
ousFb	.32	8		58	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
ousIF	1.20	8		208	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
ousIn	1.96	8		77	32¼	32⅛	32¼	+⅛
ousNG	.80	9		117	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+⅛
owdJn	.32	8		577	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+⅛
ubord	1.24	12		18	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
udsnA	.80	56		2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅛
ushsTI	.70	13		144	37	36	36	—1
umana	.50	10		107	20⅝	20	20¼	+⅛
unICh	.34	14		278	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	—⅛
utISF	.60	5		27	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
uyck	.60	10		22	12⅝	12¼	12¼	

I

— 1977 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
Elnds	1.52	6		65	25½	24⅞	25	+⅛
Elnd pf	3.50			1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+⅝
Clnd pf	6			4	111	111	111	—⅛
ENPha			30	41	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
NACp	2.30	9		30	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
NAIr	1.59a			22	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
UInIr	.90	9		115	12½	12⅜	12½	
JahoP	2.16	10		30	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	+⅛
dalBa	1.20	7		34	29⅞	29	29⅞	
JecTr	.32b	5		108	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
IPowr	2.20	12		63	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	—⅛
TW	.64	11		42	22½	22	22½	
mpICp	.40	5		199	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+⅛
NCO	1.40a	8		369	21⅞	21½	21⅝	—⅛
nCap				5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
nCCu	.68e			11	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
ndVA	pf 12			2970	121	120⅞	121	+1
ndIM	pf2.15			11	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
ndiGas	2.12	7		9	25⅞	25¼	25¼	—⅛
ndIPL	1.90	8		9	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
ndNat	1.20	7		7	17½	17⅜	17½	+⅛
nexco	.05e	20		206	25	24⅛	24⅛	—⅞
neerR	2.80	12		127	60	59⅝	59⅞	—⅛
nsR	pf 2.35			6	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+⅛
nIdCm	1.10			9	24	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
nIndSI	2.60	8		97	36	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
nment	1	10		60	28⅝	28¼	28¼	—⅛
nsIco	.88	6		49	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
nsrC	.20i	41		18	22⅛	22	22	
nteson	36	7		6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
nterco	1.80	7		32	39½	38⅞	39½	+⅛
nterctDiv		10		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
nrlk	2.20			47	30½	d29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
BM		18		422	278⅞	267½	267½	—2
ntFlav	.48	20		418	u23½	23	23½	+⅛
IntHarv	1.85	5		64	30⅝	30	30⅛	—⅛
IntMin	2.60	6		139	38	37½	37½	—⅛
IntMng	.20	8		2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
IntMulII	1	8		15	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅝
IntPaper	2	10		240	45¼	45½	45⅝	+⅝
IntRect	.20			2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
IntTT	1.76	8		340	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
IntTT	ptK 4			30	56¼	56	56¼	+⅝
IntTT	ptO 5			6	63¼	63	63	½
IntTT	pf 2.25			99	40	39⅞	39⅞	
IntTT	pf 4.50			8	41¾	41½	41¾	—⅛
Intrco	1.65	7		15	29⅝	29¼	29½	—⅛
IntrnGp	1.80	7		5	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	
IntrPwr	1.45	9		6	17¼	17⅛	17½	
IntrsUn	.24	8		37	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅛
IowaEl	.50	5		52	30⅞	29¾	29⅞	—⅛
IowaEl	1.50	9		19	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
IowaIG	1.84	6		8	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
IowaPL	2.16	9		9	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
IowaPS	1.80	9		20	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
IpcoHp	.05e	9		36	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
IrtKCp		18		23	12½	12⅜	12½	+⅛
IrtCp	.30	9		310	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	—⅛
IrtCp	pfI.44			51	15⅝	15¼	15⅞	

J - K

— 1977 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
JamesF	1	12		14	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
Jantzen	.80	8		4	14¼	14	14⅛	+⅛
JoanF	.96e			81	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
JeffPilot	.92	10		32	30⅝	30	30½	
JerC pf	4			2100	45	45	45	
JerC pf	13.50			2100	123	123	123	
JerC pf	11			250	114¼	114¼	114¼	—⅛
JowlC	1.30	7		19	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
JewelCor	.4	1		1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
JohnMan	1.60	10		160	33	32½	32¾	—⅝
JohnJn	1.20	19		363	73⅝	72½	72⅞	—⅛
JohnEF	.20i			41	6⅛	d 5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
JohnCn	1.60	11		38	45¾	45½	45⅝	—⅛
JonLgn	.60b	7		24	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
Jorgen	1	6		7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
Jostens	1	10		3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
JoyMfg	1.50	9		83	34½	33⅝	33⅝	—⅞
KLM Air		4		9	46½	46⅛	46⅛	—⅛
K mart	.56	14		343	31	30½	30½	—⅛
KaisAl	1.40	10		12	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+⅛
KaisCm	.64	6		17	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
KaiCe	pfI.37			3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
KaiIrSt	1.50	5		265	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+⅝
KaneMII	.28	5		113	77	d 7⅛	7¼	—⅝
Kanor	.60	12		194	17⅝	17	17¼	+⅛
KCtyPL	2.46	8		34	30¼	30	30	—⅛
KCPL	pf4.50			2210	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+3⅛
KCSoIn	1.40	6		13	33½	32⅞	33½	+⅝
KanGEI	1.76	8		24	21½	21⅜	21½	+⅛
KanNo	1.48	8		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
KanPL	1.70	7		30	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	—⅝
KsPL	pf2.22			1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
KaPL	pf2.23			2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+⅛
KayInd		5		9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Katy	pf 1.46			2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
KaufBr	.16	9		49	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
Kauf	pf 1.50			2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
Kaweck	.40	8		20	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
Kaiser	30	6		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Keller	.20	7		6	10⅛	10½	10⅝	
KellogC	1.10	14		51	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
Kellwd	.92	5		18	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
KenmM	1.08	10		9	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
Kennct	.60e	45		250	24	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
KsUtI	1.96	9		24	23½	23⅛	23½	+⅛
KerrGi	.40	6		71	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—½
KerrMc	1.25	11		160	59¾	59¼	59¼	—2
KeysCnl	.75i	7		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
KidDeW	1.20	5		21	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
Kidde	prB 4			1	47	47	47	+⅝
Kidde	prC 4			2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
Kidde	pfI.64			2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
KimbCl	2.70	8		129	44½	43⅞	43⅞	—⅛
KingDS	.60	8		54	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
Kirsch	.90	9		12	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
KnightRd	1	10		19	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
Koehrin	.80	5		16	15½	15	15	—⅛
Koppers	.90	9		20	29⅞	29¼	29½	
Kopperpf	4			210	52	52	52	—1
Korsco	.15e	4		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
Kraft	2.52	10		46	49¾	49½	49½	—⅛
Kroehlr	.25e			37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
Kroger	1.60	7		90	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+⅛
Kysor	.80a	8		7	19⅝	19	19⅝	

L

— 1977 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
LFE Cp			13	268	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
LMI Inv				244	3⅛	1⅞	2⅝	
LTV Cp			8	87	8	7⅞	7⅞	
LTVA	.35i			5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
LTVCp	pf 5			2	50	50	50	—⅛
LacGas	1.66		8	29	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+⅛
LamSos	1.30		7	6	20⅝	20	20	—⅛
LaneBry	.80		7	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
Lanier	.10e		10	84	16	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
LawrCh	.40		13	14	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
LearSieg	.60		6	361	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
LearS	pfI.25			16	39⅝	39⅞	39⅞	+⅛
Leasw	1.40		9	5	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
LeedsN	.60		9	43	15⅝	15⅜	15	+⅛
Leesona	1		6	4	20⅞	20	20	
LehPCI	1		19	572	27½	25⅝	26¼	+⅞
LehValIy			7	15	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
Lehmn	1.25e			49	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Lenner	.16			15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Lenox	1		9	4	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅛
LesFay	.60b		9	9	6½	6½	6½	
LevFdC				12	12¼	12¼	12¼	
LevFin	.25g			5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
LevStra	1.20		5	70	27½	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
LevitzF	wi		10	148	u22⅝	22	22¼	+⅛
LOF			6	40	29	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
LOF	pf 4.75			5	64	64	64	
LibrtyCp	.68		7	6	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
LibrtyLn			10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
LibtyL	pfI.25			31	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
Liggett	2.50		9	76	30⅞	30½	30⅞	
Liggt	pf 7			240	92	90	92	
LillyEli	1.42		13	266	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	—⅛
LincNt	1.80		7	39	36¾	36½	36½	
LincPl	1.72a			3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—⅛
Lionel	.08		6	29	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
Litton	.18i		10	60	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
Litton	pf 2			1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛
Litton	pf 2			3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
Lockhd			5	469	17⅛	16½	16½	—⅞
Loctite	.20		12	9	19	18½	18⅞	—⅛
Loews	1.20		4	64	33⅝	32½	33¼	+⅛
LomFn	.58		8	80	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
LomAl	1.04c			25	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
LonStar	1		8	32	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
LngIsLt	1.63		8	88	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
LIL	prB 5			21860	59⅞	59½	59⅞	
LIL	pfH 13			2100	126½	126	126½	+⅛
LIL	pfP 2.43			7	27½	27½	27½	
LIL	pfQ 2.47			6	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+⅛
LongDr	.56		16	10	23¾	23¾	23¾	+⅛
LoraCp	.60		7	28	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
LaLand	1.20		9	397	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛

M

— 1977 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
LaPacific	.40b		7	61	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
LouvGs	1.92		10	12	25½	25½	25½	
Lowenst	.60			1	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
Lubrzl	1.20		13	25	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+⅛
Luckys	.76b		11	123	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	—⅛
Ludlow	.40		7	90	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
Lukens	1.60		6	1	26½	26½	26½	
Lykes	.20i			56	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
Lykc pf	2.50			77	19⅝	18⅞	18½	—⅛
LynCSys	.30		10	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	
MBPXL	.40b		6	29	12½	12⅛	12½	
MCA	1b		8	39	37	36½	36½	—⅛
MEI	.20		6	28	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—⅛
MGIC	.20		10	197	15⅛	15	15	+⅛
MacAF	.60b		13	9	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
Macke	.40		7	56	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
Macmill	.50		6	132	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Mcml pf	1.20			12	17⅞	d17	17½	—⅛
Macy	1.50		7	163	38½	38	38	—⅛
MdsFd	.82e			76	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
MagicCr	.40		6	57	10	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
Mallry	1.20		14	6	42⅝	42½	42½	+⅛
MalonH	.68		11	16	26	25¾	25	—⅛
Manhin	.20b		4	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
MfrHan	1.92		7	274	36⅝	d36	36	—½
MAPCO	1.10		12	198	48⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+⅛
MaraWA	.50		5	41	18⅞	18½	18½	
MaratO	2.20		7	39	50⅝	50½	50⅝	+⅛
MarMid	.80		7	32	12⅞	12⅝	12½	+⅛
MarionL	.56		10	34	12½	12	12½	+⅛
MarkCh	.36		5	26	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
Marley	.80		7	18	27	26½	27	+⅛
Marriot	.25i		17	681	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
MrshM	2.40		16	39	62⅝	62	62	—⅛
MarshF	1.24		10	33	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
MartMi	1.50		6	x79	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	+⅛
MaryK	.40		16	67	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
MrldCu	.66b		6	20	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+⅛
Masco	.40		11	68	21½	21	21	—⅛
Masonit	.68		10	48	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
MasM	1.16e		13	x68	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
MassyF	1a		4	192	17	d16½	16½	—⅛
MassCp	1.52			16	17⅞	17	17⅞	+⅛
Maxinc	1			60	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
MaisuE	.33e		9	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
Mattel			8	769	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	
MayDS	1.16		9	194	27⅞	27	27	+⅛
Mayrg	1.90a		12	28	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅛
McCord	1		8	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
McDer	1.60		4	134	49⅝	48⅝	48⅞	—⅛
McDnld	.20		17	1167	50⅝	49⅝	49⅞	—1⅛
McDonD	.50		8	x380	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅛
McDonn	1		6	5	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
McGEd	1.80		15	54	27⅞	27	27	
McGrH	.80		7	78	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
McKes	1		6	9	16	16	16	+⅛
McLean	.58		7	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
McLout	.30i		8	25	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
McNeil	.80		5	10	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
MeadCp	1		5	19	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+⅛
Measrx			15	14	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+⅛
Medtronic	1.80		17	27	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+⅛
Melville	.96		10	248	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
Merck	1.50		16	284	59	58¼	58⅝	—⅛
Meridth	.80		5		22⅛	21½	21½	—⅛
MerrLy	.88		9	314	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	—⅛
MesaPet	.40		17	102	42½	41¾	41⅞	—1
Metab	1.44e		10	62	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
Mesta	1.50e		5	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
MGM	1b		8	47	21⅝	21	21⅛	
Metrm	1.50		6	56	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+⅛
MhCn	pf2.05			3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
MchGs	1.20g		8	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
MhWI	pf2.67			78	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
MhWI	pf2.12			154	26	25⅞	25⅞	
Micropwr	.40		11	19	25⅝	25⅛	25½	—⅛
MidKt	1.24		8	20	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
MidCT	pf2.06			5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
MidSUt	1.28		9	350	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+⅛
MidWe	1.60		7	7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
Milest	1.28		8	59	22	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
MlltBrd	.60		7	8	12½	12½	12½	
MilRoy	.25		7	1	10	10	10	
MinnGs	1.78		9	16	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
MinMM	1.70		16	528	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝	
MinPL	1.76		10	43	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅛
MirroAl	.96		15	7	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+⅛
MisInIs	.48		6	30	20⅝	20	20	
MPacC	1.80		5	77	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+⅛
MoPSv	1b		8	13	17	16⅞	17	
MoPS	pf2.44			3	26⅝	26⅝	26½	+⅛
Mobil	3.80		7	392	60⅝	59⅝	60½	—⅛
MobileH				16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Mohasco	.96		8	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
MohkDta			19	1047	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
MohkR	1.20		4	10	19	d18⅛	18⅝	—⅛
Monrh	1.20a		4	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
Monsar	.28		6	30	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
Monsan	3.10		7	463	62⅝	61⅞	62	—⅛
MonDU	2.40		9	3	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅛
MonPw	1.80		11	148	25½	25⅛	25½	—⅛
MontSt	1.80e			20	23⅝	23½	23⅝	—⅛
MONY	.99e		13	40	11½	11⅛	11½	—⅛
MooreM	.90		5	40	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
Morgan	3		9	73	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
MorKn	1.10b		7	49	34	33⅝	33⅝	
MoresSh	.50		4	43	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
MtgTrAm				53	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
MorNor	1		10	257	u25⅛	24½	24½	
Morrctn	.84		13	119	45	44	44½	—⅛
MtFuel	2		9	18	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+1⅛
MtSTel	1.88		9	20	27⅛	26	26⅞	—⅛
Munford	.40		13	8	8½	8½	8½	
Munfd pf	.40			5	6	6	6	
Munsing	1.20		9	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
MurphC	1.26		6	2	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
MurpOil	.80		8	41	31⅞	31⅛	31½	—⅛

BMH

Dfls. 40.000.000.—

5¾% bearer notes 1972

due 1976/1979

of

BANK MEES & HOPE NV

As provided in the Terms and Conditions of the above mentioned notes Redemption Group No. 3, amounting to Dfls 10,000,000.- has been drawn for redemption on August 26, 1977 and consequently the note bearing consecutive number 3 and all notes bearing a consecutive number which is 4 or a multiple of 4 higher than 3 are payable on

October. 1, 1977

Bank Mees & Hope NV
(Central Paying Agent)
in Amsterdam

Bank Mees & Hope NV
in Hamburg

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
in Luxembourg

and

Neue Bank A.G.
in Zürich

August 31, 1977

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 30. — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*2.46	*1.23½
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*2.00	*1.45
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 23½ yd.	.44	.39
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	259.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila. ton	210.19	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	63-66	33-34
Lead spot lb.	.31	.24½-25
Copper elect. lb.	60⅝	74⅞
Tin (Straits), lb	5.5052	3.8396
Zinc E. St. L. basis, lb	.53	.39-40
Silver N Y oz.	4.433	4.150
Gold N Y. oz	146.50	104.35
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index Aug. 30	841.0 f	845.4

f—Final
p—Preliminary.
* Nominal.
** Revised.

NEW YORK FUTURE

Aug. 30, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	7.27	7.40	7.25	7.38	+0.08
Oct	7.68	7.71	7.65	7.67	—0.02
Jan	8.72	8.72	8.69	b8.70	
Mar	8.86	9.00	8.86	8.93	+0.06
May	9.06	9.15	9.05	9.13	+0.08
Jul	9.23	9.30	9.20	9.28	+0.07
Sep	9.37	9.42	9.37	9.40	+0.06
Oct	9.47	9.50	9.45	9.47	+0.04

Sales: 4,536
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb

Sep	198.00	200.00	195.05	b199.00	.
Dec	181.00	184.50	180.51	183.00	.
Mar	166.00	170.50	166.00	168.75	+3.62
May	165.00	167.50	163.50	166.00	.
Jul	159.00	159.00	159.00	b161.00	.
Sep	155.00	155.00	155.00	b158.00	.

Sales: 425.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Sep	190.05	197.00	189.80	196.00s	+7.20
Dec	170.00	174.05	168.76	174.05s	+6.00
Mar	159.05	164.05	159.00	164.05s	+6.00
May	154.00	159.10	153.90	159.10s	+6.00
Jul	148.75	152.25	148.75	154.00s	+6.00
Sep	149.10	149.10	149.10	149.10s	+6.00
Dec	137.40	142.10	137.10	142.10s	+6.00

Sales: 1,278

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Sep	51.90	52.50	51.90	52.40s	+0.40
Dec	53.40	53.90	53.30	53.70s	+0.40
Jan	53.90	54.20	53.90	54.20s	+0.40
Mar	54.80	55.10	54.80	55.10s	+0.40
May	55.80	56.20	55.70	56.00s	+0.40
Jul	56.50	56.80	56.50	56.90s	+0.40
Sep	57.60	57.90	57.60	57.80s	+0.40

Sales: estimated 3,506.

COTTON, No. 2
50,000 lbs; cents per lb.

Oct	55.10	55.20	53.88	53.95	—0.82
Dec	55.20	55.40	54.25	54.30	—0.57
Mar	55.90	56.00	55.15	55.30	—0.47
May	56.40	56.65	55.85	b55.95	.
Jul	57.25	57.25	56.65	b56.50	.
Oct	57.85	57.85	57.50	b57.35	.
Dec	58.00	58.00	57.30	b57.30	.

Sales: 3,450.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Nov	4.26	4.32	4.22	4.30	.
Mar	4.82	4.86	4.80	4.85	.
Apr	5.25	5.33	5.20	5.30	—0.05
May	5.83	5.98	5.76	5.97	+0.11

Sales: 1,647

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Sep	114.75	114.75	114.50b	114.75	.
Nov	108.00	108.80	107.80	108.80	+3.20
Jan	93.80	95.05	93.55	94.40	+2.30
Mar	90.75	92.35	90.65	91.60	+2.10
May	90.50	90.00	90.25	b91.60	.
Jul	90.50	91.80	90.00	91.50	.
Sep	91.00	91.00	91.00	b90.50	.
Nov	91.00	91.00	91.00	b90.00	.
Jan	83.00	83.00	83.00	b84.25	.

Sales: 1,250.

N.Y. SILVER
5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

Sep	441.00	446.50	440.00	445.90s	+6.90
Nov	442.70	449.50	442.70	450.90s	.
Dec	447.50	454.20	447.50	453.50s	+7.50
Jan	450.20	456.70	450.00	456.20s	+7.60
Mar	455.20	462.00	455.20	461.60s	+7.70
May	460.70	467.40	460.70	467.10s	+7.80
Jul	467.90	472.00	460.90	472.70s	+7.90
Sep	473.70	476.00	473.50	478.90s	+7.90
Dec	481.00	483.00	480.30	486.70s	+8.00

Sales estimated: 13,880.
s-settling

GOLD
100 troy oz.; $ per troy oz

Sep	146.90	146.90	146.40	146.40s	+0.50
Oct	147.00	147.50	147.00	147.10s	+0.30
Dec	148.50	149.20	148.40	148.90s	+0.40
Feb	150.30	150.80	150.00	150.00s	+0.50
Apr	151.30	152.40	151.30	151.50s	+0.50
Jun	153.10	153.70	153.00	153.10s	+0.60
Aug	155.20	155.20	154.70	154.70s	+0.70
Dec	158.00	158.20	157.80	158.10s	+0.70

Sales estimated 70
s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Aug. 30, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	2.18	2.18½	2.17½	2.18	+.00½
Dec	2.30	2.30	2.28	2.29	+.00½
Mar	2.39	2.39	2.37	2.37¾	+.00¼
May	2.43½	2.43½	2.42	2.42¼	+.00¼
Jul	2.47	2.47	2.45½	2.45¾	—.00¼
Sep	2.52	2.52½	2.50½	2.50¾	+.00¼

CORN (5,000 bu)

Sep	1.83	1.83½	1.81½	1.83	+.01
Dec	1.92½	1.93	1.91¼	1.92½	+.01¼
Mar	2.00½	2.01¼	1.99½	2.00¾	+.01¾
May	2.05¾	2.06	2.04½	2.06	+.01¾
Jul	2.09	2.09¾	2.07¾	2.09½	+.01¾
Sep	2.11½	2.12½	2.10¾	2.12	+.02

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Sep	5.17	5.24	5.15	5.22½	+.08
Nov	5.11	5.19	5.08½	5.18	+.10½
Jan	5.20	5.26	5.15	5.25½	+.11½
Mar	5.25	5.34	5.24	5.32½	+.09¾
May	5.35	5.40	5.31½	5.38¾	+.08¼
Jul	5.39	5.45	5.36	5.44½	+.09
Aug	5.38½	5.47	5.38	5.46	+.09

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Sep	19.70	19.25	19.08	19.23	+.18
Oct	19.80	19.10	18.80	19.08	+.30
Dec	18.55	18.90	18.55	18.87	+.35
Jan	18.65	18.90	18.60	18.90	+.32
Mar	18.70	18.95	18.60	18.93	+.31
May	18.75	18.90	18.65	18.92	+.32
Jul	18.80	18.90	18.65	18.88	+.18
Aug	18.83	18.90	18.83	18.90	+.20

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Sep	138.00	139.50	137.50	139.30	+2.50
Oct	136.00	137.50	135.00	137.00	+2.10
Dec	138.50	139.30	136.80	138.90	+2.00
Jan	141.00	141.50	139.00	140.90	+1.70
Mar	144.60	145.50	143.00	144.30	+1.60
May	147.00	148.50	146.50	147.50	+2.00
Jul	149.30	150.50	149.30	150.30	+1.80
Aug	151.00	153.00	151.00	152.70	+2.40

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Sep	442.50	445.50	442.50	445.50	+7.50
Oct	442.50	449.00	442.00	448.30	+7.70
Dec	447.50	454.30	447.00	453.10	+7.60
Feb	453.00	459.50	453.00	457.80	+7.30
Apr	460.00	464.50	460.00	464.00	+8.10
Jun	463.50	470.00	463.50	469.10	+7.60
Aug	469.10	475.50	469.10	474.70	+7.60
Oct	475.00	480.10	474.50	480.10	+7.60
Dec	480.00	487.00	480.00	485.60	+7.60
Feb	485.50	491.50	485.50	491.20	+7.60

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Oct	38.80	39.20	38.65	39.05	+.25
Dec	37.87	38.40	37.80	38.20	+.28
Jan	37.40	37.85	37.40	37.70	+.37
Feb	37.10	37.62	37.05	37.45	+.33
Apr	37.25	37.75	37.25	37.55	+.25
Jun	38.55	39.10	38.55	38.75	+.20
Aug	39.00	39.40	39.00	39.17	+.15
Oct	39.40	39.40	39.35	39.35	+.30

Sales: Oct 4160; Dec 2410; Jan 13; Feb 708; April 270; June 165; Aug 32; Oct 2.
Open interest: Aug 54; Oct 16136; Dec 11242; Jan 375; Feb 5816; April 3579; June 2372; Aug 590; Oct 65.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	37.92	38.67	37.92	38.05	+.15
Dec	36.50	37.70	36.50	36.85	+.23
Feb	34.02	34.90	34.00	34.37	+.45
Apr	31.50	32.25	31.50	31.95	+.50
Jun	33.00	33.45	32.97	33.22	+.22
Jul	33.00	33.47	33.00	33.20	+.15
Aug	32.00	32.45	32.00	32.15	+.20
Oct	30.25	30.80	30.25	30.27	+.15

Sales: Oct 2491; Dec 2674; Feb 698; April 280; June 69; July 22; Aug 6; Oct 30.
Open interest: Aug 32; Oct 6479; Dec 4675; Feb 2068; April 1496; June 226; July 146; Aug 57; Oct 181.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Sep	57.20	57.80	56.85	57.70	+ .50
Oct	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	+ .50
Nov	56.50	56.95	56.20	56.95	+ .45
Dec	57.40	57.50	56.90	57.25	— .10
Jan	54.60	54.60	54.45	a54.45	— .25

Sales: Sep 406; Oct 2; Nov 50; Dec 257; Jan 1.
Open interest: Sep 1708; Oct 99; Nov 390; Dec 853; Jan 40.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	48.35	50.45	48.35	49.60	+1.15
Mar	46.85	49.02	46.85	48.55	+1.53
May	46.55	48.60	46.55	47.90	+1.35
Jul	47.05	48.50	47.05	48.10	+1.20
Aug	45.95	46.60	45.90	46.15	+ .90

Sales: Feb 5523; March 880; May 158; July 28 Aug 6.
Open interest: Aug 51; Feb 4701; March 1480; May 507; July 328; Aug 123.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Metals Market

Aug. 30, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	656 - 656.50	658 - 659
3 months	670.50- 671	672.50- 673
Cathodes: spot	646.50- 647.50	649.50- 650.50
3 months	661 - 661.50	663.50- 664
Tin: spot	6,350 -6,360	6,250 -6,260
3 months	6,300 -6,310	6,240 -6,245
Lead: spot	313 - 314	314 - 315
3 months	316 - 316.50	316.50- 317
Zinc: spot	298.50- 299.50	301.50- 302
3 months	306 - 307	308.50- 309
Silver: spot	255.70- 256.90	252.80- 253
3 months	259.80- 259.90	256.30- 256.40

London Commodities

Aug. 30, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	110.15	109.40	109.30-109.45	110.95-111
Dec	116.60	115.80	116.50-116.60	117 -117.05
Mar	125.50	124.75	125.25-125.50	125.25-125.45
May	128	127	128 -128.10	127.55-127.75
Aug	130.50	130	130.30-131	130.95-131
Oct	134.50	134	134.50-135	134.50-134.75
Dec			138.50-139.45	138 -138.25

Lots: 1,111.

COCOA					
Sep	2690	2610	2685 -2689	2631 -2635	
Dec	2428	2355	2426 -2429	2388 -2389½	
Mar	2305	2213	2296 -2298	2234 -2234½	
May	2205	2124	2200 -2205	2140 -2142	
Jul	2140	2055	2140 -2145	2080 -2084	
Sep	No trade		2008 -2040	2020 -2050	
Dec	1990	1925	1990 -1995	1945 -1950	

Lots: 2,438.

COFFEE					
Sep	2895	2815	2815 -2820	2960 -2965	
Nov	2450	2400	2428 -2429	2497 -2499	
Jan	2160	2105	2135 -2145	2210 -2215	
Mar	1918	1918	1948 -1955	2020 -2025	
May	1900	1880	1882 -1895	1961 -1970	
Jul	1900	1850	1850 -1869	1930 -1931	
Sep	No trade		1820 -1900	1875 -1950	

Lots: 2,596.

Paris Commodities

Aug. 30, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	850		850- 852	+ 5
Nov			850- 860	+10
Dec	915		916- 917	— 2
Jan			920- 930	U.C.
Mar	1,005	995	998-1,002	+ 3
May			1,035-1,044	+13
Jul			1,030-1,060	+10
Aug			1,040-1,080	U.C.
Oct			1,040-1,100	U.C.

Lots: 231.

COCOA				
Sep	2,420	2,390	2,410-2,420	+80
Dec	2,113	2,040	2,077-2,080	+58
Mar	2,032	1,993	2,000-2,010	+66
May			1,980	+66
Jul			1,930	+50
Sep			1,900	+50

Lots: 112.

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 30, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	365	Matsu E. Wks.	684
Canon	528	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	153
Dai Nip. Print.	551	Mitsubi Corp.	472
Fuji Bank	376	Mitsui Co.	366
Fuji Photo	790	Mitsukoshi	495
Hitachi	223	Nippon Elec.	285
Honda Motor	578	Sharp	345
C. Itoh	292	Shiseido	1,160
Japan Air L.	2,680	Sony Corp.	2,250
Kansai El. P.	1,000	Sumitomo Bk.	277
Kao Soap	653	Taisho Marine	361
Kirin Brewery	394	Takeda Chem.	246
Komatsu	298	Tejin	137
Kubota	309	Tokio Marine	516
Matsu Ind.	615	Toray	123
		Toyota Motor	976

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	87.80	87.10	99.50	87.10
Brussels	101.31	101.06	107.82	100.35
Frankfurt	145.63	145.88	148.93	132.11
London 30	490.90	484.50	490.90	357.60
London 500	224.52	229.98	224.52	164.45
Milan	68.05	66.28	74.05	57.93
Paris	90.70	90.30	102.90	77.60
Sydney	423.34	424.01	469.57	419.88
Tokyo (n)	387.78	386.56	387.78	364.70
Tokyo (o)	5242.93	5224.18	5242.93	4849.35
Zurich	309.30	308.60	313.60	292.50

(n) new. (o) old

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Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Aug. 30, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Tex Util	328,500	21¼	— ⅛
Babcok Wil	241,800	59⅞	+ ⅛
Comw Edis	207,500	30⅛	+ ⅜
TWA 2pf	177,100	25½	+ ½
Ponderosa	172,600	13¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors	164,400	66⅝	— ⅜
US Steel	155,600	32⅝	+ ¼
Black Deck	152,700	17	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	150,900	27⅝	— ⅛
Okla GE	145,300	18⅝	
Cdn Pacif	143,600	17⅞	— ⅜
Beech Airc	141,900	30⅞	+1
GPU Cp	141,300	20⅞	+ ⅛
NorStaPw	133,900	30	+ ⅛
SearsRb	132,100	37⅛	— ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	18.22	15.28
Advanced	554	1011
Declined	782	389
Unchanged	529	467
Total issues	1865	1867
New 1977 highs	31	25
New 1977 lows	38	29

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	859.93	867.55	855.51	858.89	—5.26
20 Trn	216.55	218.45	214.60	215.91	—1.12
15 Utl	110.53	111.55	110.11	110.84	—0.55
65 Stk	292.04	294.64	290.33	291.79	—1.23

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	107.37	105.67	106.01	—0.67
Utilities	54.77	54.05	54.40	+0.11
Finance	11.98	11.74	11.78	—0.06
Transportation	13.87	13.59	13.66	—0.06
Composite	97.56	96.04	96.38	—0.54

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.19	52.77	52.77	—0.67
Industrials	57.13	56.61	56.61	—0.34
Transportation	40.61	40.52	40.52	—0.30
Utilities	40.71	40.54	40.54	—0.09
Finance	56.24	55.95	55.95	—0.23

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 29	113,308	256,268	1,777
Aug. 26	106,667	241,611	1,570
Aug. 25	110,545	248,258	1,255
Aug. 24	119,525	244,498	1,523
Aug. 23	131,951	266,53	1,147

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

UVind wt	95,600	5½	½
HouOilM	92,800	37¼	— ⅜
Champ Ho	58,100	2⅛	+ ⅛
MillerWahl	50,700	40	—3½
Kewanee In	47,400	45¼	— ½
Nat Patent	42,500	11⅝	+ ½
Comodrlnl	34,500	15⅞	—1⅛
GtBas Pet	32,400	8	— ⅛
Swest GFin	33,100	6½	+ ⅜
WangLbB	29,300	9⅝	—1⅛

Approx final total		2,150,000
Stock sales year ago		1,470,000

Exchange index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
118.57	117.90	117.97	—0.37

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 31

Am Baker	Mor Nor	Rite Aid
Chemetn	NEngPw pf	Sambos Rst
Collins Fd	Oxford Ind	Savins Mch
Datapoint	ParkerPen	ShakleeCp
Daytn Hud	Petrie Str	Stride Rite
Dennys Inc	PhEl 7.75pf	Sutro Mts
GF BusEqt	Philip Morr	TRE Corp
GenPort Inc	Ponderosa	Technicare
Hardees	Porter pf	Technicare w
IntFlav Fr	Rexham Co	TrnGPL 8.64p
LevitzFrn wi		

NEW LOWS— 38

AMF Inc	INCO Ltd	Pioneer Co
AmTT	Intrlake Inc	Potlatch
Ampco Pitt	JohnsonEF	SIS Corp
Celanese	Kane Mill	ShellOil
Cities Svc	Lykes Corp	Simmons
Clev Cliffs	Macmillin pf	Tenneco pf
ComEd pf	Manuf Han	Texaft 3pf
Crown Zell	Massey F	Walter Jim
Cummn Eng	Mohw Rub	Wllms Cos
Edwrds AG	Norfolnd	Wrly Corp
FedPapBd	Onelde	Zayre Corp
GenSignal	Owensill	Zenith R
Holly Sug	Ownll 4.75pf	

Pre-Tax Net Off By 4% at Bayer In the First Half

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—Pre-tax earnings of the Bayer group fell 4.1 per cent in the first half to 624 million deutsche marks from 651 million DM in the first half of 1976, the company announced today.

World sales were up only 1.7 per cent in the period, to 11.02 billion DM from 10.84 billion DM. For all of 1976, Bayer reported a net of 523 million DM on world sales of 20.88 billion DM.

Parent company pre-tax profit was 434 million DM, down 4.8 per cent from 456 million DM in the first half of 1976. Parent company sales were 5.27 billion DM, a gain of 5 per cent from 5.01 billion DM.

Bayer said growth came primarily from domestic markets so that the export quota of the parent company slipped to 57.7 per cent from 59.1 per cent.

Prices were slightly weaker in the second half, and a decline in capacity utilization combined with higher costs led to the earnings decline, Bayer said.

Particularly unsatisfactory was the chemical fiber sector, where losses could not be improved in the second quarter, Bayer said.

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

550 Algoma St	$17	17	17
16992 Bnk Mont	$16	15⅞	16
300 Bagic Res	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
150 CAE Ind	$10½	10½	10½
782 Can Cem	$8⅞	8¾	8¾ ⅛
225 Cdn Indust	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2450 CdnInt Pw	$22¼	22	22⅛— ¼
730 Canron	$23½	23½	23½— ½
300 Con Bath	$25	25	25 — ¼
499 Dom Bridg	$23½	23½	23½— ½
500 Dom Text	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
402 Gaz Metro	$6⅝	6¼	6½— ¼
205 Molson B	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞— ⅜
1000 Power Cp	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
614 Price Co	$9¼	9¼	9¼— ⅜
500 Rolland A	$5	5	5 — ¼
2490 Royal Bnk	$27	27	27
200 RoyTrst A	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+ ⅜
16650 Zellers	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝— ⅛

Total sales 444,843 shares.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Aug. 30, 1977

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $				
4351 Abitibi	59¾	59½	59½	— ¼
2603 Acklands	$11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
2442 Agnico E	$5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
16243 Arta Gas A	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
1235 Alta Nat	$44½	44	44	— 1
7815 Almine	$10¾	10⅝	10¾	
26828 Am Bonza	$23	22½	22¾	— ¼
400 Andres W	$9	9	9	
5708 Argus C pr	$11½	11½	11½	+ ½
550 Alco A	$15	14⅞	15	
11426 Bell Canad	$52¾	52⅝	52¾	—
4610 BP Can	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
2300 Bainsner C	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
21399 Bank N S	$20½	20	20	— ⅝
30 Baton B	$10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
1377 Belh Cop A	$18	18	18	
2200 Block Bros	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16700 Bovis Cor	66	64	66	— 1
1600 Bralor Res	470	440	440	—30
3700 Bramales	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
1250 Brameda	125	125	125	+ 5
1100 Brenda M	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
26125 Bridger	$9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
150 BCFP	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2190 BC Phone	$14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
400 Brunswk	400	400	400	
300 Burns Fds	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
43298 Cad Fnv	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
8614 Cal Pow A	$32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅜
16800 Camflo	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
15609 Campu A	$5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
600 C Nor West	6¾	6½	6¾	
100 C Pakrs C	$19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
1500 Can Perm	$18½	18	18½	+ ¼
3146 Can Trust A	26	25⅞	26	
28800 C Tung	$10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
900 Cdn Cal	5⅞	7	7	
10 CGE	$23½	23½	23½	
23555 Cl Bk Com	$23¼	23	23⅛	—
839 Cdn Tire A	$32	31⅞	32	
1575 C Utilities	$14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ½
200 Cambra	370	370	370	
1630 Cassiar	59	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3700 Celanese	350	350	350	
1700 Chieftain D	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1350 C Holiday I	445	445	445	
5000 Con Bldg	290	290	290	+ 5
2200 Con Distrb	335	330	335	
6440 Cons Gas	$15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
6734 Con Fardy	297	290	290	— 9
1100 Conwest	425	430	435	+ 5
5050 Craigmt	435	420	425	—10
305 Crush Intl	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2650 Cyprus	58⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1045 Denison	$53¾	53½	53½	— ½
3200 Dickenson	430	415	430	+ 5
5484 Dofasco A	$24½	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
1447 Dom Store	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
410 Du Pont	$13½	13½	13½	
2100 East Mat	275	264	275	+10
3200 Electro A	228	215	220	+ 1
2633 Falcon C	475	465	465	—15
1040 Fibrg Nik A	$24¾	24½	24½	— ½
13090 Fed Ind A	67	6¾	6¾	
30 Ford Cnda	589	88	88	
1750 Francana	57⅝	71⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
3050 G M Res	305	305	305	
6000 Gibraltar	480	475	480	—10
300 Goodyear	$15	15	15	— ½
200 Graff G	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅞
300 Granduc	87	87	87	
1050 Gt Col Sds	67	7	7	
50 GL Paper	$25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
91 Gt W Life	$59⅝	59⅝	59

هكذا من الأصل

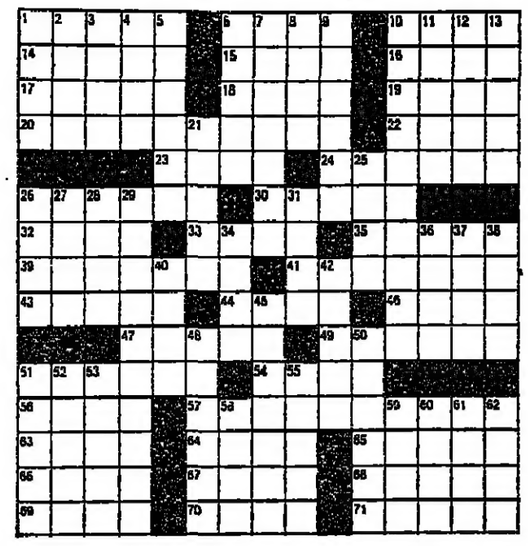
NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 30

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
(continued from Page 9.)								
crA 1.40e	7	15	24½	24½	24½	—	⅛	
IlMu 1.20	3	4	21½	21½	21½			
ltJm 1.40	7	39	28⅝	d28⅛	28⅛	—	⅜	
rdFd .47f		9	7⅝	7½	7½			
rnsco		17	7½	7¼	7½	+	⅛	
rnS 1.20	8	13	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—	½	
nCom .80	6	88	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	—	⅛	
nC pf 1.25		1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+	⅜	
nerCo .60	9	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞			
rnrL 1.10	13	120	27⅛	26⅞	27			
shGs 2.08	8	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—	⅛	
shNat .80	7	5	19½	19⅝	19⅝			
shSil 1.20	11	111	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+	1	
hWi 1.76	8	18	22⅛	21⅞	22	+	⅛	
stleM .28	11	118	16	15⅞	15⅞	—	⅛	
tkinJ .32	13	41	24	23⅝	23⅞			
yGas .48	14	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼			
anUn .20	4	11	6	6	6	—	⅛	
an pf 1.26		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—	⅛	
ethrd .50	10	3	13½	13½	13½			
bbD .10e	15	447	12⅝	12	12⅝	+	⅛	
sMkt .82	8		26⅝	26⅛	26⅛			
tsF 1.12	7	85	25¼	25	25¼	+	⅛	
ilFM .84e	14	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+	⅛	
pp pf4.50		210	56½	56½	56½	+	1	
PPe 2.40	7	2	36	36	36			
ArL .40	7	210	7⅛	7⅛	7½			
Bnc 1.50	7	x77	30⅝	30	30⅝	+	⅜	
NoA .40b	7	81	20¼	19⅞	20	—	⅜	
Pacin	4	76	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	—	⅛	
Publ .88	9	32	22⅝	21⅞	22½	+	½	
WUnion 1.40	8	272	20¼	19⅞	20			
WnUn pf4.60		3	53½	53	53½	+	⅜	
WnUn pf4.90		1	57½	57½	57½			
WnUn dpf1.18		20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—	⅛	
WUTT pf 2.56		23	26½	26¼	26⅝	—	⅛	
WestgEl .97	7	478	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+	⅛	
Weslmor		7	9⅝	9-16	9⅝			
Wstvac 1.20	8	x53	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝			
Weyerhr .80	12	366	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝			
Weyr pf 2.80		17	48¼	48½	48¼	+	⅛	
WheelP .72	11	84	28⅝	27¾	27¾		¼	
WheelPit		7	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+	⅛	
WhelPit pf 6		250	59½	59½	59½	—	⅞	
Whirlpol 1	9	11	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	—	⅛	
WhitCn 1.10	6	151	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛			
WhitC pfC 3		5	42¼	42	42¼	+	¼	
WhiteMt	4	22	7	6⅞	6⅞	—	⅛	
Whiting 1.50	7	11	21⅝	21⅝	21½	—	⅛	
Whittakr	9	103	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—	⅛	
Wickes .72b	7	74	15¼	15	15	—	⅜	
Wiebldt .36	7	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛			
Williams 1	8	234	21	d20⅝	20½	—	⅜	
WilshrO .12	9	43	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝			
WinnD 1.68	13	15	42⅝	42⅛	42¼			
WinDxB		1	17	17	17			
Winnbgo	15	86	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+	⅛	
WinterJ 1	5	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝			
WisEP 2.12	11	29	30¼	29⅝	30			
WisE pf 8.90		x10	107¼	107¼	107¼			
WisE pf 7.75		x6990	99⅝	98	99⅝	+	1⅝	
WisGas 1.80	6	56	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+	⅜	
WisG pf 2.55		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—	⅛	
WlscPL 1.60	9	19	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+	⅛	
WlscPS 1.54	10	17	20	19⅞	19⅞	—	⅛	
Wilco 1.52	7	13	26¼	26¼	26¼	—	⅛	
WittrD .60	5	15	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞			
WolvrW .12	7	43	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛			
Womatic .48	6	10	11⅛	10⅞	11	+	⅛	
WoodCp .40	6	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+	⅛	
WoodPet .50	11	382	23¾	23	23¼			
Woolwh 1.40	7	187	20	19⅞	19⅞	—	⅛	
Wolw pf 2.20		3	30	30	30			
Wrigly 2.40a	12	6	84½	84	84½			
Wylain .60	10	14	12½	12⅝	12½	+	⅛	
WyleLb .32	6	57	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝			
WylyCp		369	1¼	d 1	1⅛	—	⅛	
X								
Xerox 1.60	11	384	54¼	53⅞	53½	—	⅞	
XTRA .24e	6	71	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	—	⅜	
Y								
Yates .05e	6	26	11⅝	11½	11½	—	⅛	
Z								
ZaleCp .88	7	21	14¼	14½	14¼			
ZaleptA .80		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝			
Zapata .30b	6	83	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	—	⅛	
ZayreCp	3	50	6⅝	6¼	6⅝			
ZenithR 1	9	390	19⅝	d18¼	18¼	—	1⅝	
Zurnind .60	9	22	14⅝	14¼	14⅝			

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 30

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
E Pist .10e	8	46	8½	8½	8½			
ARCp .36	6	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝			
AVCos .32	7	1	5	5	5			
PS Inc .30	6	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+	⅛	
SPRO .56	5	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+	¼	
TI Inc		8 u	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+	⅛	
ZLRes .10e	30	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+	⅛	
brdMf .40b	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—	¼	
cmePr	9	6	2⅝	2¼	2⅝			
cionCp	8	23	7⅞	7	7⅛	+	⅛	
dobeOil	.16	19	38	13⅞	15	15¼	—	⅛
eigCp	.6	28	2	1⅞	1⅞			
eroFlo .30	5	1	10¼	10¼	10¼			
eronca		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—	⅛	
ffCap .10e	7	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛			
fiHsp .24	7	72	6⅝ d	6½	6⅝	—	¼	
fierSix .24	5	4	6	5⅞	6	+	⅜	
lasKAir	5	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—	⅛	
tbaW .05e	27	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛			
coiac .32o	8	2	5	5	5	—	½	
lieCp wt		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+	⅛	
lieAir		65	4⅝	4⅛	4¼			
lieA wtO		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝			
lieApfC 3		2	23	23	23	—	¼	
lianT .36e	6	17	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞			
lidArt		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛			
lidThr .88	8	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+	⅜	
imySt .10e	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝			
lphaInd	8	40	4⅞	3 ¾	3¾	—	½	
lieCp	41	15	15-16	13-16	13-16			
ltec pf .80		1 u	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+	¼	
lterFds .50	7	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+	⅛	
MAX wt		80	11-16	9-16	11-16	+	⅛	
mAgro		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝			
mBilt .25		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+	¼	
mBrd wt		6	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+	⅛	
BusPd .28	8	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛			
CenMfg wt		1	1-32	1-32	1-32			
Fleich		3	15-16	15-16	15-16	+	1-16	
GarPd .34	16	2	7¼	7¼	7¼			
IntPlcr		9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+	⅛	
Israel .11r	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝			
MizeA .44	7	6	8⅛	8	8			
Motinns	7	9	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	—	⅛	
mPetr 2.20	10	4	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	—	⅛	
afEq .07e	5	49	6	5⅞	6	+	⅛	
Scit .04e	88	8	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+	¼	
UtIls .91e		10	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+	⅛	
vsloC .13e	7	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝			
ivon .28	5	1	6	6	6	—	⅛	
nthcn .221	4	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+	⅛	
pidDta 8		22	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+	⅛	
pidDev	16	30	5⅛	5	5			
ultCe .32	9	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛			
rmin .12		14	4⅞	4¼	4⅞			
rrowE	4	15	8⅞	8⅝	8¼			
rundel	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛	
samer .30	12	179	10¼	9⅞	10	—	¼	
shIOC .20	9	17	12⅛	12	12			
strex .16e	3	9	5⅛	5¼	5¼			
tlaInts .20e		4	2	5⅛	5⅛	—	⅛	
ticoMfg wt		10	3-16	3-16	3-16	+	⅛	
tlasCM .03i	10	50	2⅝	2¼	2⅝			
tlasCp wt		33	10⅛	9¼	9⅝	—	½	
Augat .30	12	23	17	17	17	—	¼	
AustrlO		35	200	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+	⅜
AutoTrn .70i			4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—	⅛
AutBid .10e	7	10	6¼	6¼	6¼			
AutmRad	9	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+	⅛	
AVEMC .28	6	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞			
Avondl 1.20	7	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞			
Aydin	7	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝			
B								
BRT .30e		22	1	1	1			
BTU Eng	7	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛			
BaderMt .60	8	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+	⅛	
BaldorEl .32	9	x5	21¼	21	21⅛	—	⅛	
BaldwS .32a		2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	—	⅛	
BanFd 1.11c		6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞			
Banister .40	8	118	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—	⅜	
Banner .08	13	68	14⅝	13¾	14	—	½	
Barclay .021		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—	⅛	
Barnwl .20e	41	10	9	9	9			
BarryR .16	6	1	5¾	5¾	5¾			
BarryW .56	8	8	13⅞	13½	13¾	+	¼	
BarthSp .20	9	5	3½	3½	3½	+	⅛	
Bartons		2	2	2	2	+	⅛	
BaruchF		7	2⅞	2¾	2¾			
Berwick		41	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—	⅛	
BelcrFR .06f	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝			
BntSt A .32	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+	⅛	
BereEnt		7	3½	3½	3½	—	⅛	
BergenS	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝			
BrgB pf 1.15		2	13½	13½	13½			
BernzO		4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+	⅛	
Berrios .14b	9	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—	⅛	
Berven		15	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—	⅛	
BethCp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+	⅛	
Beverly		44	3⅛	3	3			
BicPen .48	7	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛			
BinkMf 1a	7	2	16¼	16¼	16¼			
Binney .80b	9	32	16⅝	16⅝	16½	—	⅜	
Blount .40	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—	¼	
BodinAp .40	14	13	5⅛	5	5	—	⅛	
BolBar .20		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+	¼	
BowVall .10	20	10	17	16⅞	17			
BradlsN .20	13	41	9⅛	9	9⅛	+	⅛	
Brascan 1a	3	62	12¼	12⅛	12¼			
BraunE 1.20	6	3	28¼	28	28	—	⅛	
Brewer		12	16	16	16			
BroDart .20	5	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜			
BrooksP .40	8	37	17	16½	17	—	¼	
BrownCo wt		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜			
BrnFB .66	8	22	15⅞	15⅝	15¾			
Buehler		5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+	⅛
Bulldog		5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+	⅛
Burgess		10	12	2⅜ d	2¼	2⅜		
Burlng 1.10	7	9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛			
Burndsh .60	10	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝			
Butlerin n	7	16	13½	13¼	13½	—	⅛	
C								
CK Pet		21	39	18⅛	17⅞	18	+	⅜
CDI Cp		4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+	⅛
CHB Fd		4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+	⅛
CHCCp .24r	15	1	10	10	10			
CMI Cn		8	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	—	⅛
CRSDes .20	5	6	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	—	⅛	
CWTrsn .50	4	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	—	⅛	
Caldor .40r	8	103	14⅝	14½	14⅝			
Calcomp		24	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞			
CalLife .05e	5	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+	⅛	
CalLf pf .90		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛			
CalPrTc 1.20	7	25	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—	⅛	
CamCo	26	9	6⅝	6¼	6¼			
CaChbA		6	3	3	3			
Campin		3	4½	4½	4½	—	⅛	
CdnHomO	13	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—	¼	
CdnPA .75i	11	142	20¼	20⅛	20¼			
CdMarc .20	8	39	4	3⅞	4			
CdnMerr	11	6	14	14	14	+	½	
CdnSupl	9	3	50½	50½	50½	—	¼	
Capehart		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛			
CapitlRs		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞			
Carnat 1	12	57	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	—	⅛	
CarrelDv		22	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+	⅛	
Castlein	17	41	2¾	2⅜	2¾			
Cavitrn .12e	18	40	14⅝	13½	14¼	—	½	
CenM pf 3.50		x70	40½	40	40			
Cerron	12	10	13-16	13-16	13-16	—	1-16	
CetecCp .02e	11	18	3	2⅞	3			
ChadMl .60	7	1	6¾	6¾	6¾			
ChamnHo		575	2¾	2⅛	2¼	+	⅛	
ChrtMd	4	33	6	6	6	+	⅛	
ChrtM pf .75		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛			
ChieftDev	16	22	14⅞	14¾	14⅞			
Childwld	8	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛			
ChilinCp .24	5	11	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+	⅛	
Christn .20e	7	17	5⅝	5½	5½	—	⅛	
CineFlix		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—	⅛	
CircleK .80	9	51	13⅞	12⅞	13			
CityGas .84	6	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+	⅛	
Clarmnt		3	6½	6½	6½	—	⅛	
Clarkson .32	7	25	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—	½	
Clarcstar	4	7	4½	4½	4½			
Clausing 1	8	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+	½	
Clopay .16	6	11	8½	8⅝	8⅝			
Coachm .50	4	45	13½	13½	13½			
Colemn .68	7	48	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞			
ColonCml		291	11⅞	9½	9⅞	—	1⅜	
Cominco 2.30	9	9	28⅞	28⅛	28¼	+	½	
ComMtl .20		2	9	9	9	—	⅛	
Comdlnt	15	324	16½	15⅞	15⅞	—	1	
CopSvc .30a	6	14	15⅝	15⅛	15¼			
CompS 1.62	8	14	19⅛	19½	19⅞	+	½	
Compac	7	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—	⅛	
Compo	15	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝			
ComputD	4	4	2	2	2	—	⅛	
ComInst	3	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+	⅛	
Conchm .50	6	x6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞			
ConcrdF		7	3⅝ d	3⅝	3⅝	—	¼	
Condec	3	15	10⅝	10¼	10½	—	¼	
ConsOG	16	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝			
ConsRet .60	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—	⅛	
ContMtl	14	2	1	1	1			
ContTel wt		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛			
Cookin .20a		47	7⅛ d	7	7⅛			
Cordon		28	2⅜	2¼	2¼			
Corenco .80	5	1	14	14	14			
Cornlus .56	9	45	u15½	14⅞	15¼	+	⅜	
CotCp wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16			
Courtld .10e	6	10	2	2	2			
Cramer 1e	6	2	12	12	12			
CrosAT 1.40	12	31	42	42⅝	42⅝	—	⅜	
CrutcR .36	25	22	11⅞	11¾	11¾			
CrystlO .60	17	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛			
CubicCp .44f		25	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+	½	
Curtice .90	5	29	15½	15¼	15⅜	—	⅜	
D								
DCL	4	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+	⅛	
DWG .49i	4	x9	3⅞ d	3¾	3⅞			
Damson	24	25	8½	8⅛	8⅜	—	⅛	
Daniel .22b	8	12	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	+	⅛	
Datapd .10e	9	141	15⅝	14¾	14⅞	+	¼	
DayMn .20e	22	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛			
DeRose		14	1⅛	1	1¼			
DelLabs .40	8	35	16⅝	16½	16½	—	⅛	
DelhiOil		18	27	9⅞	9½			
DenTal .10r	12	117	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—	1	
DesgnJw	13	2	2	2	2			
DevCpA	8	6	6	7⅞	7⅞	—	⅛	
Digicon		5	3¼	3¼	3¼			
DisFab .10e		5	13⅞ d	7½	13⅞			
Documat	10	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—	⅛	
DomePt	7	85	37⅞	37¼	37¼	+	½	
Domtar .80	17	1	14½	14½	14½	—	¼	
Donkeny .28	4	16	8½	8¼	8½	—	⅛	
Downy .37e	4	1	15	15	15			
DrexUt 1.44		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛			
DrFab .40b	3	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝			
DupbrPd	1	6	5	17⅛	17	—	¼	
DurTst .30b	11	31	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝			
Dynlch .06	23	51	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+	⅛	
DynAm	7	18	5	4⅞	5			
DynelEl	23	27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—	⅛	
E								
EAC	5	81	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+	⅛	
EagleC	38	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛			
EarthRes 1	7	41	18	17⅞	17¾	+	¼	
Edmos		24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛			
EganM .40	5	3	6⅛	6	6	—	⅛	
Ehren .10e		7	5⅝	5½	5½	—	⅛	
ElcorCp .12	8	5	6	5⅞	6	+	⅛	
ElHose		1	5	5	5			
ElecEng .28	8	15	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+	⅛	
ElectRes		10	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛			
ElecA 1.20	8	1	20½	20½	20½	—	⅛	
EngyRs .10	9	15	6⅝	6¼	6½	—	½	
ErnstEC .56	6	10	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—	⅛	
Ero Ind	10	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞			
EspeyMf	58	7	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	+	⅛	
sgRd .39a	5	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—	⅛	
EvanA .20r	11	2	14½	14⅝	14½	+	⅜	
ExecInd	2	34	5⅛	5	5	—	⅛	
F								
Fabind .25e	5	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝			
Fabien 8 .05i	15	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛			
FannyF .50e	8	2	13	13	13	—	⅛	
FashFab		53	1½	1½	1½	+	⅛	
FedMart .40	5	1	16	16	16			
FedRes	123	99	6¼	6	6⅛			
Fairmnt .20e	19	5	21½	21⅛	21½	—	⅛	
Fellowsy .40	4	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+	⅛	
Fibrebrd wt		2	7-16	7-16	7-16			
Fidelco		2	1½	1⅜	1⅜			
Filmwy .15r	8	18	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝			
FinGen .40	5	3	9½	9⅞	9⅞	—	⅛	
FtConn .50a	8	1	7	7	7	+	⅛	
FtSLSh .05e	5	26	u14⅝	13½	13⅞	+	½	
FischP .48i	5	3	13¼	13¼	13¼			
FitchCo 1.44	13	1	16½	16½	16½	+	⅛	
FlagstN .12	6	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—	⅛	
FlightSf .20	10	51	u15½	15	15¼	+	¼	
FlaCap	5	1	4½	4½	4½			
FlaRck	12	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—	⅛	
FlowGen	6	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—	⅛	
Flowers .44	8	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—	⅛	
Fluke1 .73i	12	83	u17⅞	17¼	17¼	+	⅛	
FlyDieO	7	55	23⅝	22⅞	23⅞	+	⅛	
Foodcrn .40	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝			
Foodwa	8	27	17⅛	17	17⅛	—	⅛	
FootMk .25e	14	1	8	8	8	—	⅛	
Footo pf 2.50		1	32½	32½	32½	—	¼	
FordCan .5a	8	250	81	81	81			
ForestC .05e	13	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—	⅛	
ForestLab	15	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	+	⅛	
FoxStP .50	10	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛			
FrankinRt		24	u5⅝	5½	5⅝	+	⅛	
Franks .40	6	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+	¼	
Fresnlo .40	4	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+	¼	
Friedm .28b	5	12	4¼	4¼	4¼			
FriendFr	18	7	1⅜	1 ⅜	1⅜			
Frigitp .55i	6	42	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—	⅛	
Frlschs .20b	6	1	7¼	7⅛	7¼			
FrontA 1.91	5	26	7⅞	7½	7½			
FrontA wt		10	2⅞	2¼	2⅞			
G								
GRICp		3	4	3⅞	4	+	⅛	
GSCEn .42c	7	3	1	1	1	—	⅛	
GTI	10	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+	⅛	
Galaxy	5	10	4½	4⅜	4½			
Garan .60	5	12	13	12¾	13	+	½	
Garcia	5	10	3	3	3			
GalesLrJal	4	56	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+	⅛	
Gaylrd .15e	4	15	3⅛	3

CROSSWORD — *By Eugene T. Maleska*



ACROSS

1 Dipper
6 Health clubs
10 Earl Derr Biggers hero
14 Pointed arches
15 Berne's river
16 Timber wolf
17 Salad green
18 Opera-house layer
19 Anthony Eden's earldom
20 Good judgment
22 Old Tokyo
23 Nutcracker's suite
24 Site of the San Carlo Opera
26 Small state between hostile nations
30 Resin used as incense
32 Not written
33 Nimbus
35 "—— at the office"
39 Baking dish
41 A.F.C. player
43 Gather grain bit by bit
44 —— facto
46 Japanese sashes
47 Thurber's fantasizing hero
49 Kind of farmer
51 Kickback
54 Catfish or S. African council
56 Persian name
57 Slow movement
63 Dark malt drink
64 Mix and Thumb
65 Bane of grain
66 Oklahoma Indian
67 What not to see, hear or speak
68 Jeweler's magnifying glass
69 Where Achilles sulked
70 County in Fla., Ga. or Mo.
71 Moves to and fro

DOWN

1 Lomond or Ness
2 Of fields or soil: Comb. form
3 Cervine creature
4 Excluding
5 Early Palestinian cenobite
6 Cloys with overabundance
7 Manet or Monet
8 Mars's counterpart
9 Unclouded
10 Easy mark
11 Wretched hut
12 "Olympus, the —— of the gods": Homer
13 Taboos
21 Caravansary
25 George Sand, to Chopin
26 Swedish tennis star
27 Eurasian range
28 Place in the sun
29 Bargain hunters' paradise
31 Maiden
34 Part of a school course
36 Dawn, in Durango
37 Glasgow's "—— of Iron"
38 Formerly formerly
40 Make cardigans
42 Demolish, as a car
45 Ancient wonder
48 Tried in a lab
50 Short-lived Fords
51 Nuts-and-bolts man
52 Overact
53 Quiche ingredient
55 Part of an auditorium
58 Variable star
59 Place for a figurehead
60 Niño's water
61 Kind of editor or desk
62 French seasons

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Fair
ANKARA	26	79	Fair
ATHENS	35	95	Fair
BEIRUT	30	86	Clear
BELGRADE	20	68	Fair
BERLIN	24	75	Foggy
BRUSSELS	19	66	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	24	75	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	26	79	Fair
CASABLANCA	25	77	Fair
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Fair
DUBLIN	11	52	Rain
EDINBURGH	11	52	Rain
FLORENCE	22	72	Foggy
FRANKFURT	23	74	Cloudy
GENEVA	21	70	Cloudy
HELSINKI	19	66	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	26	79	Fair
LONDON	18	65	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy
MADRID	23	74	Fair
MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
MILAN	19	66	Rain
MONTREAL	18	64	Cloudy
MOSCOW	20	68	Cloudy
MUNICH	21	70	Foggy
NEW YORK	29	84	Variable
NICE	17	63	Rain
OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
PARIS	20	68	Fair
PRAGUE	25	77	Cloudy
ROME	25	77	Cloudy
SOFIA	25	77	Foggy
STOCKHOLM	18	63	Cloudy
TEHRAN	29	84	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	33	92	Fair
TUNIS	26	79	Cloudy
VIENNA	25	77	Fair
WARSAW	24	75	Fair
WASHINGTON	30	86	Cloudy
ZURICH	19	66	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 30, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m) monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF238.40
— (d) Conbar SF174
— (d) Grobar SF607
— (d) Stockbar SF303

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSP Fund SF22.15
— Crossbow Fund SF4.68
— ITP Fund N.V. $7.71

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $15.29
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.74
— (w) Conv. Capital S.A. $23.54

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF275
— (d) Canasec SF466
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF76.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF67.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF82.75
— (d) Usec SF562
— (d) Europa-Valor SF123

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM73.50

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $20.12
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $36.29
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.60
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $45.57
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $12.85

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $38.13
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.00

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $54.07
— (r) Jard. Sth-East Asia $12.07

LLOYDS INT. MGT. cp 179 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF399.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF351.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $96.31
— (w) Sterling Fund £115.14

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.93

SOFID GROUPS GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,584.50
— (r) Securswiss SF972

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF421.50
— (d) Intervalor SF61.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF413
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF209.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select. SF81
— (d) Universal Fund SF89.71

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF29.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF74
— (d) Convert-Invest. SF76
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF111.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF93.75
— (d) Globinvest SF60.25
— (d) Pacific Invest SF75
— (d) Romeflac-Invest SF260
— (d) Saint South Air Sh SF122.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est SF177.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantifonds DM14.26
— (d) Eurofonds DM28.68
— (d) Unifonds DM19.30
— (d) Unirenta DM44.05
— (d) Unispecial I. DM61.75

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $8.76
(w) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF). $7.54
Austral. Select Fd. $1.59
(w) Brominvest $13.12
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,276
(d) Caribbco, Growth Fund $152.35
(w) Citadel Fund $2.91
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $913.44
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.70
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $12.59
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. $9.51*
(w) D.G.O. $35.54
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.). $0.70
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $12.86
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $12.15
(d) Europe Obligations LF1,060
(w) First Eagle Fund $3,034.05
(w) First Intern'l Fd. $134.70
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $27.16
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,751
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF93.02
(d) Fonditalia $9.71
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interins. DM45.77
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.56
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$7.85
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $8.07
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $1,362.73
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $23.53
(d) Icofund $9.29
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.66
(w) Intermarket Fund $150.00
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $24.38
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.33
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $30.98
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.04
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.01
(r) Japan Growth Fund $19.24
(d) Japan Selection Fund $50.17
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $22.63
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,684
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $11.16
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $27.91
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $35.02
(w) Luxfund $20.06
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $41.09
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.52
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.15
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.46
(w) Nippon Fund $43.12
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.85
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $8.57
(w) N.A.M.F. $58.96
(c) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.64
(d) Renta Fund LF1,025
(d) Rentinvest LF903
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.64
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF70.35
Share Realty N.V. SF15.51
Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM93.10
(d) Soros Fund $327.19
(w) Talent Global Fund $3.24
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $22.35
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $38.89
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.19
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $5.79
(d) Universal Dollar Trust $4.36
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $10.26
(w) Western Growth Fd. $5.54
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd. $411.61
(w) Worldwide Securities $51.02
(w) Worldwide Special $2,893.17

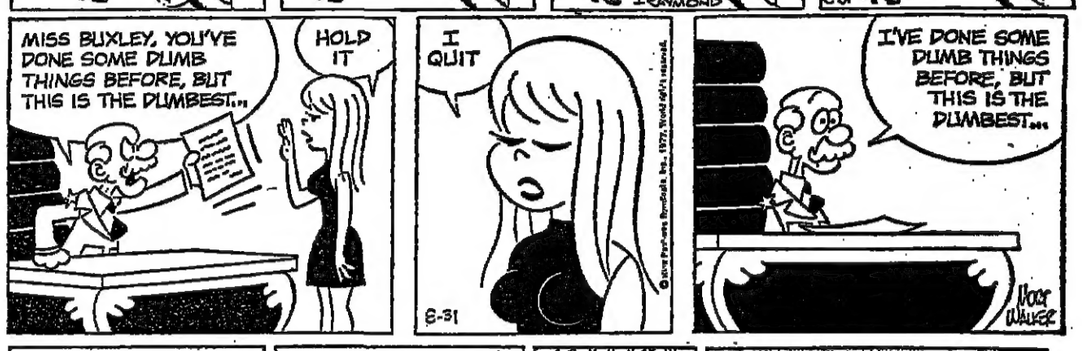
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; — — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S-S — Stock Split. ** Ex RTS. "S" — Suspended. N.C.—Not communicated. e—Ex-coupon.

PEANUTS

B.C.

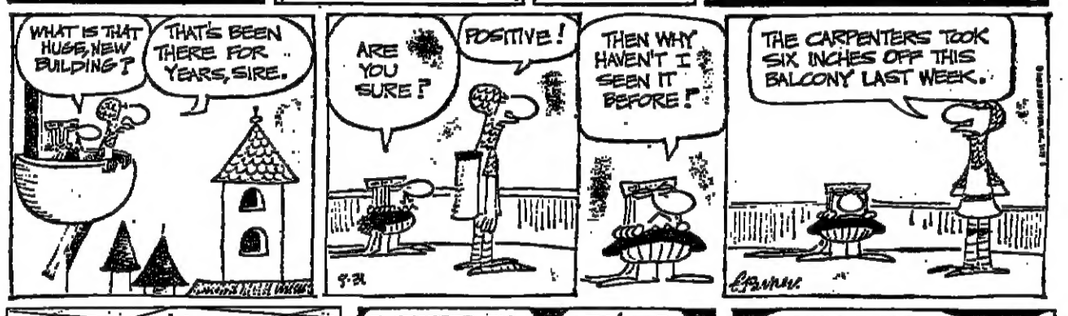
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

JIM KIRBY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NELIV

PAPYL

SUPCAM

WOUTAL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OUTDO FAUNA BUTLER HORROR

Answer: What a man in love is sooner or later bound to be—"BOUND"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I LIKE IT IN THIS CORNER!" "IT'S A GOOD PLACE TO GET AWAY FROM IT ALL."

BOOKS

THE SEX RADICALS

Free Love in High Victorian America

By Hall D. Sears. The Regents Press of Kansas. 342 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

OF the scores of reform movements that flourished in the United States in the last half of the 19th century, few generated the passion and the moral fervor of sex reform. Its explicit history, peopled with men and women of high purpose and fought around issues fundamental to an enlightened society, has lain neglected for almost 100 years, so that Hal D. Sears's "The Sex Radicals" is a pathfinding study of great interest and significance.

The impulse for sex reform drew on a number of other 19th-century concerns—abolitionism, spiritualism, religious perfectionism, mesmerism, science, women's rights, romanticism and individualism. Early advocates of free love, rejecting libertinism, relied heavily on doctrines of spiritual affinity and on a supposed electrical attraction, "vibes," between people. Spiritualists and freethinkers were among the early free lovers, who sought liberation from prevailing sexual and familial constructions.

The one thread that drew diverse groups together in free love was the belief in individual sovereignty, a heritage of Jacksonian democracy and a doctrine that the reformers applied to women as much as to men. The freedom in free love, then, was designed to create unions of consenting adults, each sovereign.

In its somewhat later manifestations, to which Sears's book is chiefly devoted, "American sex radicalism (was) a movement to revolutionize the institutions and conventions regulating sexual intercourse." In an er of 19th-century prudery, hypocrisy and patriarchy, the reform concentrated on sex knowledge, birth control, the abolition of conventional marriage rites, women's freedom in marriages and easier divorce.

"To its traditional interests in sexual liberty and women's rights, the free-love cause now added the struggles for a free press, birth control and sex education," Sears writes, adding:

"These radicals, moreover, usually held a cluster of anti-government and anti-religion ideas that made them more than fair game for prudish district attorneys. Hence their pioneering work in sex reform was often accompanied by contributions to political thought and civil liberty."

Turning to the press, that great engine for the diffusion of ideas, the reformers published such sprightly periodicals as Lucifer, the Light Bearer, the Word, the New Era and the Liberal. Their editor-publishers were virtuous men and women, moralists, zealous and perhaps too earnest to harbor a sense of humor. Moses Harman of Lucifer was one of these who struck out at all the evils he perceived around him from his Kansas office—the state, the church and Mrs. Grundy.

Little wonder then that Harman ran head on into the Comstock Laws, federal statutes fashioned by Anthon that gave the post right to exclude "obs cations from the mai failed to define obscene, so when Ha ed a letter that human "copulation" tion," he was arreste In discussing this such cases, Sears qu notes that the court to chip away at the F ment.

The use of plain cluding some that e not deemed fit for print, was part of scheme: the abolition sexual bondage. On this in the reformer tho marriage cerem those days had to b by religious or civil

The sex radicals thority—it was aple anarchism—but mo they opposed the marital vows, espe that obliged the wo honor and obey." they believed, shoul ed. Moreover, som married themselves, other in what they and labor unions" by of intent to live tog

"Free marriage," rangement was called rian sensibilities, " all." Sears reminds institutionalized mar consequent the far basis of civilization less, the reformers they saw free mar enlightened partners neither husband nor rule or be ruled.

The reformers als pression to other cluding a women's own body and a belief in eugenics promoted eugenics apply science to sexu breeding, a doctrine Francis Galton and recently popularized Shockley.

Sears perceives t cals as rational puri radicals did not hedonism but for a of purity, a purity from the traditional it with chastity an The sex-radical mo out the promise th might realize a mar often contradictory dom and happiness definition of happin a great deal on sex that was made pu procal through writes, adding:

"While the Comst both liberty and radicals believed th removing arbitrary could individual strongest civilizing sume control of sex sex radicals may seen as the apothe the 19th-century pre self-control. It wa self-control that mad seem possible to the made state control as well as abhorrent

Although others this conclusion as a of the evidence, it Sears has opened portant vein of so for further exploratio should be of extrao terest to feminist his so many of the attit sex reformers pref current in our time an liberationists.

Alden Whitman is o of The New York T

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	O	I	L	A	R		S	P	C	A		N	O	M	E
T	R	I	T	E			C	O	A	X		O	V	A	E
S	I	G	N	S			A	R	T	L	O	V	E	R	S
	S	H	O	T	I	N	T	H	E	D	A	R	K		
P	O	T		E	F	T				E	S	S	E	N	
S	H	E	A	D	S		B	J	D	S		E	R	E	
I	S	N	T			N	A	R	E	S	N	E	S	T	
			T	R	R	O	W	A	W	A	Y				
C	A	N	N	O	N	A	D	E			E	T	T	E	
I	R	E		R	A	T	S		A	E	T	I	R	E	
O	M	E	G	A				E	E	L		P	U	N	
	E	D	U	C	A	T	E	D	G	U	E	S	S		
U	N	F	E	E	L	I	N	G		D	I	T	T	O	
P	I	G		A	R	C	A		E	M	E	E	R		
S	A	L	I	T		D	E	E	R		S	I	R	E	D

BRIDGE — *By Alan*

Having the opponents in a tournament land in a three-two trump fit redoubled at the three level would be enough to make any player produce all the physical manifestations of pleasure: He would rub his hands, lick his lips, find his mouth watering and the cockles of his heart warming up nicely.

All these sensations came to East-West on the diagramed deal, when their opponents had a slight misunderstanding.

South had a problem when his partner jumped to three hearts on the second round. He wanted to bid three no-trump, but was unhappy about the lack of a spade stopper. He therefore bid three spades, hoping that his partner would understand that he should bid no-trump if he could stop spades.

West doubled, with the idea of indicating a spade lead if North eventually played in a heart contract. North redoubled, aiming to show control of the suit, but South understood this to mean some length as well as strength. He made a remarkable decision by passing, and the auction ended.

West looked forward to the play with keen anticipation, but his ecstasy gradually diminished. A trump lead was indicated, but would have fared no better than the actual choice of the club jack. The club ace won the first trick in the closed hand, and a heart was led to the ace. A heart was ruffed, and South decided that he had better cash his diamond win-

ners before trying to r heart.

This was an importa tion, for East was re card a diamond if chance. The diamond cashed before ruffin heart. Since West held ing trump honors, to the missing heart spade ten had to score. the declarer's sixth tri club king and the A-E gaves him a total of n

After some effort, t worked out that North scored 910 points. We reflected that he c saved 10 total points three spades doubled and found that his pl sations were changin He had stopped lickin and rubbing hands wit mouth had stopped wa the cockles of his h cooling fast.

NORTH (D)
♠ AK
♡ A10975
◇ K10
♣ K2

WEST
♠ QJ984
♡ QJ6
◇ 932
♣ J9

EA
♠
♡
◇
♣

SOUTH
♠ 1076
♡ 8
◇ AJ8754
♣ A75

North and South were
The bidding:

North	East	South
1 ♡	Pass	2 ◇
3 ♡	Pass	3 ♠
Redbl.	Pass	Pass

West led the club jack.

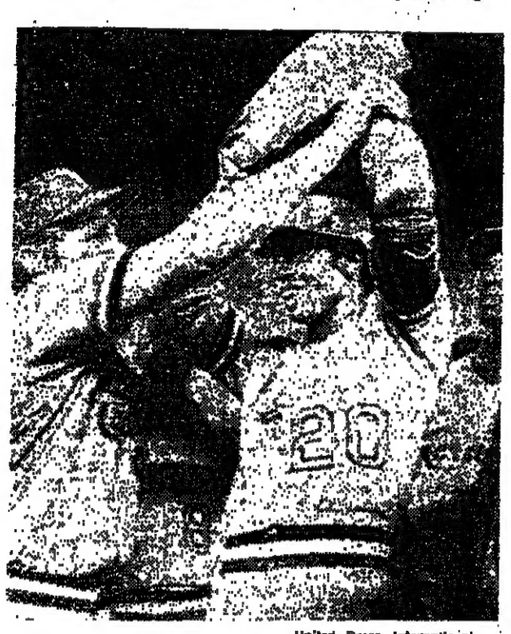
هكذا من الأصل

With Two Steals in One Game

ck Surpasses Cobb's Mark

United Press International.

KER—Lou Brock is safe stealing second for a , breaking Ty Cobb's record set 49 years ago.



United Press International.

PHY—Cardinals' manager Vern Rapp helps Brock the base he swiped to set the new record.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 30 (AP).—Lou Brock last night cemented his standing as the best base-stealer in major league baseball's history. Afterward, he gave some advice to younger players who might some day rewrite his records.

"You have to learn to play in pain, you have to want to steal, you have to be daring and you have got to get out there and challenge people," the St. Louis Cardinals great said after stealing the 892d and 893d bases of his career, first to tie and then to break Ty Cobb's long-standing record.

Brock equaled the 49-year-old mark in the first inning of the Cardinals' 4-3 loss to San Diego, then broke it with his 893d career theft in the seventh.

In the first inning, he walked, then stole second on the first pitch. In the seventh, he grounded into a fielder's choice, then again stole on the first pitch.

Both thefts came against Padre pitcher Dave Freisleben and both times the throw of catcher Dave Roberts was too wide for the San Diego infielder to make the put-out.

The record Cobb called his greatest was rewritten by a base-runner who admits he slides wrong most of the time.

"I go into the base the wrong way 99 per cent of the time," Brock remarked. "You're supposed to get the body low, like on the hook slide, to make the fielder bend down to tag you. I use a bent-leg, pop-up slide, go in a little higher."

Brock, 38 and in his 16th full season in the majors, already held most of the base-stealing records, including the mark of 118 thefts in a season that he established three years ago.

A soft-spoken, reserved individual who is a vivid contrast to the fiery and temperamental Cobb, Brock said his biggest concern as he slid in with his record steal was whether he had hurt San Diego shortstop Bill Almon.

"There really weren't any other thoughts going through my mind at that moment. I just looked down to dust myself off, then I looked up and everybody was grabbing my hand."

"I think it should not be remembered as an evening when Lou Brock stole a base to set a record," he told the crowd of 9,656, "but as an evening in which the record of a tremendous ballplayer was surpassed."

A's Rookie Beats Red Sox in Ninth

ıks Win, Increase Gap Over Boston to 3

ORK, Aug. 30 (UPI).— r Chris Chambliss, hit- ast 11 at-bats, slammed n homer in the eighth erday to rally the New ees to a 5-3 victory ansas City Royals. s hit for Cliff John- arlier had homered to ork ahead, 2-1.

8, Red Sox 7

, rookie Mitchell Page, had rapped a three- , hit a solo blast in f relief ace Bill Camp- Oakland an 8-7 tri- the Red Sox despite rs by Jim Rice. dropped Boston three d the first-place Yan- American League East.

les 6, Angels 1

ore, Pat Kelly smash- d career grand slam the four-hit pitching of Rudy May and lead the Orioles to a 6-1 defeat of Nolan Ryan and California.

Indians 9, White Sox 2

At Cleveland, Andre Thornton hit a pair of homers and Duane Kuiper and Bruce Bochte also had solo blasts to power the Indians to a 9-2 rout of Chicago behind the six-hit pitching of Rick Waits.

Twins 7, Blue Jays 6
Twins 6, Blue Jays 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Larry Hisle, who had four hits in the opener, drove in a run with his third single of the nightcap in the sixth inning and Lyman Bostock followed with a sacrifice fly to lift the Twins to a 6-5 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays for a sweep of their double header.

The Twins, who moved into second place in the American League West, 2½ games behind Kansas City, had won the opener 7-6 on Bob Gorinski's sacrifice fly in the 10th inning.

The Twins made six double plays in the first game—one short of the major leagues' record.

Expos 7, Reds 2

In the National League, at Montreal, ex-Cincinnati star Tony Perez drove in three runs with a two-run homer and a single to help the Expos win, 7-2, snapping the Reds' five-game winning streak.

Perez hit his 15th homer, off loser Doug Capilla, in the third after Andre Dawson was safe on a fielder's choice and then singled in a run during a four-run fifth that enabled Fred Holdsworth to post his second triumph in two starts.

Dodgers 4, Cubs 1

At Los Angeles, Reggie Smith's two-run homer in the seventh helped Tommy John to his 16th triumph and paced the Dodgers to a 4-1 victory over Chicago.

Phillies 3, Braves 2

At Philadelphia, Dave Johnson drew a bases-loaded walk off Steve Hargan with two out in the bottom of the 14th inning to give the Phillies a 3-2 triumph over Atlanta.

Greg Luzinski opened the inning with a walk. After Hargan retired the next two batters, he walked pinch-hitter Tommy Hutton and Ted Sizemore before dueling Johnson to a 3-2 count. Johnson then took a high-outside pitch, forcing in Luzinski.

ıjor League Standings

ERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct	GB
stern Division				
.....	76	52	.600	—
.....	74	54	.578	2
.....	73	55	.570	4
.....	61	67	.477	16
.....	61	69	.469	17
.....	57	73	.422	20 1/2
.....	45	84	.349	32 1/2
estern Division				
.....	73	53	.586	—
.....	75	63	.564	2 1/2
.....	72	56	.563	2
.....	72	57	.558	3 1/2
.....	61	66	.499	13 1/2
.....	51	77	.398	24
.....	52	81	.391	25 1/2

onday's Results
, Kansas City 2.
, Toronto 6 (12i).
, Toronto 5 (2d).
California 1.
Chicago 2.
Boston 7.

esday's Games
Kansas City.
Milwaukee.
Cleveland
Baltimore.
New York.
Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	79	50	.612	—
Pittsburgh	76	55	.580	4
Chicago	70	59	.543	9
St. Louis	71	60	.542	9
Montreal	60	70	.462	19 1/2
New York	51	78	.395	28

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	78	52	.603	—
Cincinnati	70	62	.530	9 1/2
Houston	62	69	.473	17
San Fran.	61	71	.462	18 1/2
San Diego	57	76	.429	22
Atlanta	48	82	.369	30 1/2

Monday's Results

Montreal 7, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 2.
San Diego 4, St. Louis 2.
Los Angeles 4, Chicago 1.

Tuesday's Games

Cincinnati at Montreal.
New York at Houston
Atlanta at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Los Angeles.
St. Louis at San Diego.
Pittsburgh at San Francisco.

londay's Line Scores

RICAN LEAGUE

First Game

010 005 000 0—6 15 1
000 201 030 1—7 13 0
ckovich (8), Willis (8), nd Ashby, Redfern, Burg- Johnson (6), Schueler 10. W—Schueler, 7-6. L—

Second Game

010 001 000—3 9 0
112 002 00x—6 15 0
Willis (5), Puckovich (6) Zahn, T Johnson (6) and —T Johnson, 15-6. L— HR—Cubbage (8).

000 102 000—3 7 0
100 010 03x—5 10 0
Singer (7), Bird (8) and T. Lyle (8) and Munson. L—Mingori 1-4. HR— owens (9). Johnson (5).

000 100 000—1 4 2
100 001 40x—6 7 0
ez (5) and Humphrey 2) and Skaggs. L—Blue. Jackson (5-5), Kelly (9).

000 010 001—2 6 4
010 101 12x—6 16 0
ez (6), Kirkwood (8) Waits (6-5) and Ken- on (5-10). HR—Kuiper 1 (26), Bochte (7), Boden-

Oakland ..... 001 041 011—8 13 2
Boston ..... 021 202 000—7 15 0
Coleman, Torrealba (4), Bair (7) and Sanguillen. Norman (7-1). Wise, Willoughby (6), Campbell (8), Stanley (9) and Fisk. W—Bair, 3-2. L—Campbell, 12-8. HR—Rice (33), Piersolo (2), Page (16).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ..... 110 000 000—2 5 0
Montreal ..... 002 040 10x—7 12 0
Capilla, Murray (5), Billingham (6), Sarmiento (8) and Bench; Holdsworth, Stanhouse (6) and Carter. W—Holdsworth, 2-0. L—Capilla, 6-6. HR—Bench (29); Perez (15), Carter (22).

Atlanta ..... 000 000 020 000 00—2 3 1
Phila. ..... 001 000 000 000 01—3 9 0
Capra, Campbell (8), Davey (10), Thoiss (10), Hargan (12) and Nolan; Christenson, McGraw (10), Reed (11), Garber (13) and Boone, Foote (11). W—Garber, 7-5. L—Hargan, 0-3. HR —Burroughs (25); Luzinski (33).

St. Louis ..... 200 000 000—3 6 0
San Diego ..... 002 000 02x—4 7 2
Urrea, Brabosky (5) and Simmons; Freisleben, Shearer (8) and Roberts. W—Freisleben, 6-7. L—Brabosky, 6-5. HR—Irle (9).

Chicago ..... 000 000 010—1 5 0
Los Angeles ..... 200 000 20x—4 9 0
Krukow, Gumpert (8) and Mitterwald; Rhoden, Rautzhan (8), Garman (9) and Cerone. W—John, 16-5. L—Krukow, 8-11. HR—Smith (25).

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Parker, Pitt.	130	553	92	184	.345
Stennett, Pitt.	116	453	53	152	.326
Simmons, St. L.	122	421	69	141	.335
Griffey, Cin.	128	489	95	158	.323
Templeton, St. L.	123	488	75	156	.317
Luzinski, Phil.	119	446	76	139	.312
Smith, L.A.	122	408	90	127	.311
Foster, Cin.	123	502	101	155	.309
Valentine, Mtl.	104	422	65	130	.308
Mumphrey, St. L.	115	355	58	109	.307

RUNS — Morgan, Cin., 109; Foster, Cin., 101; Griffey, Cin., 95; Parker, Pitt., 92; Smith, L.A., 90.

RUNS BATTED IN — Foster, Cin., 123; Luzinski, Phil., 107; Cey, L.A., 98; Burroughs, Atlanta, 97; Bench, Cin., 94; Garvey, L.A., 94.

HITS—Parker, Pitt., 185; Rose, Cin., 193; Templeton, St. L., 156; Griffey, Cin., 158; Foster, Cin., 155.

DOUBLES—Parker, Pitt., 41; Cromartie, Mtl., 39; Morales, Chi., 34; Rose, Cin., 32; Cash, Mtl., 31; Griffey, Cin., 31; Cabell, Hstn., 31.

TRIPLES — Templeton, St. L., 13; Almon, S.D., 9; Maddox, Phil., 8; Schmidt, Phil., 8; Mumphrey, St. L., 8; Thomas, S.F., 8.

HOME RUNS—Foster, Cin., 43; Burroughs, Atl., 35; Luzinski, Phil., 33; Schmidt, Phil., 31; Bench, Cin., 29.

STOLEN BASES—Taveras, Pitt., 49; Cedeno, Hstn., 44; Morgan, Cin., 42; Moreno, Pitt., 41; Lopes, L.A., 40.

PITCHING (12 decisions) — Reuschel, Chi., 18-5, .783, 2.70; Candelaria, Pitt., 14-4, .778, 2.56; Rau, L.A., 13-4, .766, 3.42; John, L.A., 15-5, .762, 2.37; Seaver, Cin., 15-5, .750, 2.89; Lonborg, Phil., 9-3, .750, 3.86; Forsch, St. L., 16-6, .727, 3.33; Carlton, Phil., 18-8, .692, 2.87.

STRIKEOUTS — Niekro, Atlanta, 214; Rogers, Mtl., 158; Koosman, N.Y., 154; Seaver, Cin., 161; Richard, Hstn., 152.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Carew, Minn.	129	514	105	184	.377
Bostock, Minn.	128	497	93	169	.340
Rivers, N.Y.	112	460	61	152	.330
Singleton, Balt.	119	418	69	138	.330
LeFlore, Det.	122	520	83	167	.321
Rice, Boston	128	521	82	167	.321
Baller, Tor.	108	435	59	139	.320
Brett, K.C.	108	444	80	138	.311
Zisk, Chi.	117	451	71	139	.308
Hargrove, Tex.	122	76	73	131	.308

RUNS—Carew, Minn., 105; Bostock, Minn., 89; Bonds, Cal., 89; Scott, Bost., 86; Hisle, Minn., 85.

RUNS BATTED IN — Hisle, Minn., 109; Bonds, Cal., 97; Hobson, Bost., 93; Thompson, Det., 93; Rice, Bost., 87; Nettles, N.Y., 87.

HITS—Carew, Minn., 184; Bostock, Minn., 169; Rice, Bost., 167; LeFlore, Det., 167; Cooper, Mil., 159.

DOUBLES—McRae, K.C., 42; Jackson, N.Y., 33; Carew, Minn., 33; Hisle, Minn., 32; Burleson, Bost., 31; Lemon, Chi., 31.

TRIPLES—Carew, Minn., 15; Rice, Bost., 13; Brett, K.C., 11; Bostock, Minn., 11; Randolph, N.Y., 10; McRae, K.C., 10.

HOME RUNS—Rice, Bost., 33; Bonds, Cal., 33; Scott, Bost., 31; Nettles, N.Y., 31; 6 tied with 26.

STOLEN BASES — Patek, K.C., 40; Remy, Cal., 35; Page, Oak., 31; LeFlore, Det., 29; Bonds, Cal., 29.

PITCHING (12 decisions) — Guillett, N.Y., 10-3, .769, 2.95; Barrios, Chi., 12-4, .750, 4.27; Rozema, Det., 14-5, .737, 2.86; Johnson, Minn., 15-6, .714, 2.98; Lyle, N.Y., 10-4, .714, 1.82; Bird, K.C., 10-4, .714, 4.18; Goltz, Minn., 16-7, .696, 3.38; Tanana, Cal., 15-7, .682, 2.35.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 209; Tanana, Cal., 198; Leonard, K.C., 162; Blyleven, Texas, 160; Eckersley, Cleve., 151.

The Cosmos' Ultimate Triumph

* * * * * *

Mob Scenes, Silliness for U.S. Soccer Champions

By Alex Yannis

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Approximately 5,000 fans mobbed the New York Cosmos when the club arrived home last night on a chartered plane from Portland, Ore., where they had won the championship of the North American Soccer League.

The fans shouted, "Cosmos! Cosmos! Cosmos!" and "We're No. 1!"

When Werner Roth, the team captain, held up the NASL trophy, the crowd surged forward, and the players ran—as if for their lives.

Giorgio Chinaglia, who scored the winning goal in the 2-1 victory over the Seattle Sounders on Sunday, received the key to Englewood, N.J., from the mayor of that city, where the Italian soccer master lives.

Only a few hours after the Cosmos had added the U.S. championship to Pele's career, coach Eddie Firmani and the team's board of directors met in Portland Sunday night to discuss what to conquer next.

The directors decided to bid for the right to host the league's championship game next year. All indications are that the bid will be approved at the league meetings early in October.

A second subject was Pele, the Brazilian star, who has announced his retirement and who said that he spoke to Steve Ross and other members of the board after the team's celebration party.

"They asked me how much money I wanted to stay and play," the 36-year-old "king of soccer" said shortly after boarding the club's plane to New York. "I told them I would like to work for the Cosmos and the organization, but I did not want to play."

"I always told you I wanted to finish while at the top, and that's where I am now," he said with a grin.

At the team celebration Sunday night, players, coaches and others let their emotions surface, and the most boyish—perhaps the silliest—was Pele. He was kissing and hugging strangers and on a couple of occasions pouring drinks on friends. He sang and jumped and yelled. When he finally sat down, he lifted the NASL trophy with both hands and started to shout: "Cosmos! Cosmos! Cosmos!"

His teammates, who had often blindly heeded his orders and suggestions, shunned his guidance this time and joined friends and others in shouting: "Pele! Pele! Pele!"

"You know," the Brazilian said, leaning over to a friend's shoulder as if to whisper a secret, "I feel like a baby, like a baby that wants to cry."

"You cried this afternoon," he was told, "at the stadium, when all those people were carrying you on their shoulders."

"That was good," he said. "It felt like winning the World Cup."

On Sunday, a short while after Chinaglia had scored the goal that gave the Cosmos a 2-1 victory over the Sounders, Pele had said:

"I am very happy. God has been kind to me. Three World Cups and now a championship in America. I can die now."

A day later he was sitting on the plane, the NASL trophy propped on a seat directly in front of him, and he felt like talking.

He spoke of what he planned to do after his farewell game, an exhibition between the Cosmos and Santos of Brazil on Oct. 1 at the Cosmos' home field in East Rutherford, N.J. Those plans include possible public-relations work in Europe for the Cosmos, scouting and helping the team with a little bit of coaching—but, he said, "for three months during the year only." Further, he has written the script and will do a movie in Brazil.

Changing his mind once—in deciding to play here—was enough for Pele. He seemed determined not to change plans again.

"I am closing my playing career with a golden key," he said.

German Unimpressed

FRANKFURT, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Helmut Schoen, coach of the World Cup champions, West Germany, said yesterday that soccer in the United States still had a long way to go before it reached the level of the game in Europe.

After watching the NASL final, televised here, he said, "Soccer in North America has not progressed all that far."

Schoen said he had not been disappointed by the standard of play in the match "because I had not expected any more."

"We will just have to wait and see how soccer gets on in North America. You don't do that by bringing over aging stars like Pele and filling the stadium. A start has to be made by building up soccer in the schools. If you don't do that, you'll remain at the children's stage forever."

Dibbs, Orantes in U.S. Pro Tennis Final

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 30 (UPI).—Fourth-seed Eddie Dibbs, relying on his patented baseline game, yesterday advanced to the finals of the 50th U.S. Professional tennis championships with a 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5 victory over Poland's Wojtek Fibak.

Dibbs will face third-seed Manuel Orantes of Spain tomorrow night in the finals at the century-old Longwood Cricket Club.

Dibbs took control of his semi-final match in the third set. Fibak was two points away from breaking the little Floridian's service with the score at 2-1, but Dibbs roared back to deuce. Dibbs then proceeded to reel off four straight games, including two more breaks, and won, 6-2.

The clincher came in the fourth set with Fibak serving at 3-3. Twice he had Dibbs on the verge of capitulating, but he hit an overhead and a drop shot into the net to go fall behind 15-40 and was subsequently broken.

Orantes won 13 straight games —16 out of the last 17—in his romp over Chile's Jaime Fillol, 6-3, 6-0, 6-1. The Spaniard, an acknowledged master on clay, fell behind 3-2 before sweeping the next 13 games. Orantes allowed only 11 second-set points as he dominated the 16th seed.

Orantes's patient baseline game had been no match for the gambling Fillol when the Chilean charged the net successfully in beating Orantes last week in the quarterfinals of the Canadian Open in Toronto.

Fillol tried the same technique yesterday but Orantes, with his wide assortment of shots, took advantage of Fillol's agressiveness and stung him repeatedly with blistering passing shots. Orantes also used four drop shots, all for winners, in his easy victory.

Vilas's 39th Straight

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 30 (AP).—Guillermo Vilas staged another great performance in winning his sixth straight tournament, crushing Ilie Nastase 6-2, 6-0 last night in the final of the $25,000 Tennis Week Open round-robin tournament at the Westchester Country Club here.

The one-sided victory raised Vilas's winning streak on clay surfaces to 39. But the Argentine star realizes that all of the victories aren't worth anything if he doesn't win at the U.S. Open, which starts tomorrow at Forest Hills.

"The 39 in a row is no pressure to me," said Vilas. "I prefer to keep winning, of course, and I hope to continue doing so at the U.S. Open.

The 25-year-old Argentine, who may be the hottest player in the world, is seeded fourth for the Open. This year he has won the French Open and six U.S. tournaments in the process of putting together his streak.

He may very well keep winning. The Open is played on a Har-Tru surface, which plays similarly to clay.

However, Vilas still faces a tough road. There's always Bjorn Borg, the tournament's No. 1 seed and this year's Wimbledon champion—not to mention a hurting but determined Jimmy Connors, the defending champion and No. 2 seed.

Britain's Virginia Wade, the Wimbledon champion, is seeded third although at London she scored a 6-2, 4-6, 6-1 victory over Chris Evert, the No. 1 seed among women at Forest Hills. Wade's first-round foe is Renée Richards.

Evert, the 22-year-old defending champion, bids for her third consecutive Open title. Martina Navratilova, who had the best winning percentage in the recently conducted pro tennis team season, has replaced Evonne Goolagong Cawley as the No. 2 seed. Cawley recently gave birth to her first child and will not compete.

With Men Leaping All Around Her, a Woman Scores a First

SOFIA, Aug. 30 (AP).—Darlene May made basketball history here last week as the first woman to referee a men's international basketball game.

The week before, she ended an all-male monopoly on refereeing at major amateur basketball competitions by calling the fouls at a women's game at the World University Games here.

There was some doubt that she could contend with male players, but she dispelled all skepticism in the game between Italy and France.

"When I walked out on the court, some of the guys from the Italian team gave me that 'Is she going to do our game?' look," she said. "But they didn't question it, just drew back a bit. I thought it was kind of funny."

Sharing officiating with a Danish man, May immediately established her authority over both teams. The 5-foot-7-inch May—a head or more shorter than most of the players—quickly whistled down an Italian player for fouling a Frenchman under his own basket.

The Italian team, one of Europe's best amateur squads, won the game.

"It was a clean game and easy to call," May said. "The only thing difficult to contend with is that they are bigger and get down the court much quicker than women.

"The guys argued with me on a couple of calls, but I pointed and explained to them and they understood. They're out to fight for their case, and I for mine. But there were no serious complaints."

May, a Los Angeles resident, was the first American woman to be sanctioned by the International Basketball Federation to officiate at international level. She earned the classification in 1975 but didn't have a chance to show her ability until the tournament here.

Does she consider her officiating a breakthrough for women's equality?

"That's what I feel," she said. "I think we've now proven there are some women capable of refereeing at international level. We do have some qualified people."

At least four other U.S. women also have the international classification, as do several in other countries, but none of the others have yet worked an international game.

In addition to refereeing, May is head women's basketball coach at California Polytechnic Institute in Pomona, where her teams have won 64 games and lost 18 in the last three years.

She acknowledges that she sometimes makes mistakes while refereeing. She called four other women's games at the tournament here.

"I have changed a few calls, but not many refs will do it," she said. "It does make you look bad, and I think men referees would be less apt to admit mistakes than women. Men can't let that image down."

Associated Press.

SOLEMN MOMENT—Darlene May is dwarfed by French and Italian players at the basketball game held in Sofia.

Independence Ousted, Sverige Loses 3d Race

By Steve Cady

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 30 (NYT).—Sail numbers U.S. 26 and KA-5 yesterday moved closer to an America's Cup showdown. This country's Courageous knocked Independence out of the defense trials and the Australia sailed to her third straight victory over Sverige of Sweden.

If Australia, which has not lost in these final trials, can beat Sverige again today, the new "people's boat" will challenge either Courageous or Enterprise for the cup in a four-of-seven series that begins Sept. 13. The way the Swedes have been ignoring basic match-racing tactics, it will take a miracle to keep them from joining Ted Hood and the men of Independence on the sidelines. Sverige lost yesterday by 50 seconds after once more having thrown away an early lead.

Independence, one of two new 12-meters competing with three-year-old Courageous for the role of defender, was cut from the final trials yesterday afternoon after having lost for the fourth straight time to her older rival. The margin this time was 1 minute 23 seconds—nearly 200 yards.

Somber Mood

Ted Turner, the flamboyant skipper of Courageous, found nothing to gloat about in the demise of Hood's team. The two yachts are part of the same Kings Point Maritime Academy Syndicate, and Turner took the dismissal somberly.

When the New York Yacht Club's selection committee pulled up alongside the dock at Bannister's Wharf in a sport-fishing boat to thank Hood for his efforts, Turner watched the traditional "burial" service quietly. Apparently near tears, the 38-year-old millionaire tugged absently at his mustache as Hood smilingly accepted the handshakes of the formally attired committee members.

"I really don't have anything to say," said Turner, the man the rival Enterprise syndicate has characterized as "the mouth" in campaign buttons distributed around town.

There was irony as well as the usual disappointment in the dockside ceremony that brought a typical stiff-upper-lip round of "hip hip hurray" for Hood from his crewmen. It had been assumed that Independence, the Hood-designed Hood-skippered boat that carries sail number U.S. 28, would be faster than her older stablemate. She wasn't. Yesterday's result lifted the Courageous won-lost record in the final trials to 9-1 and dropped Independence to 3-3. Enterprise stands at 4-7. Throughout the summerlong series of trials, Independence managed to win two races in a row only once, on July 22.

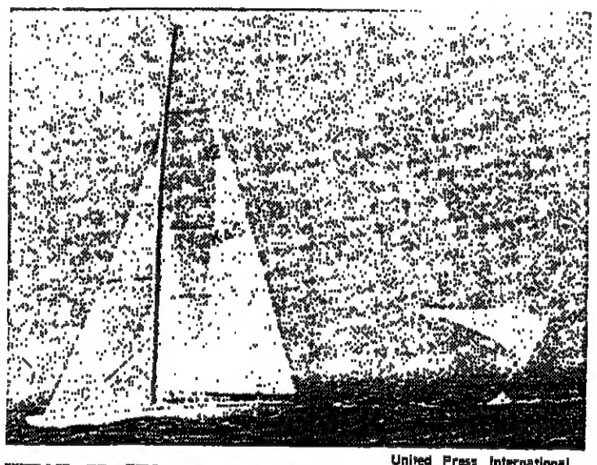
"We didn't think we'd be cut this soon," said Hood, a 50-year old sailmaker from Marblehead, Mass. "But I guess they wanted to narrow it down to one boat from each syndicate."

Separate Efforts

Though Hood's men and Turner's men ate at the same training table here and lived in the same dormitory at Salve Regina College, the two efforts were separate. Turner put $250,000 of his own money into the syndicate, and there will be no switching of crew members.

Courageous now faces Enterprise only, and the consensus is that it won't be long before that rival also is cut and Courageous is selected.

Yesterday's race, sailed in choppy seas in a strong 18-knot southwest breeze, was a beauty until Courageous drew away on the second windward leg. Just before the start, Independence had to tack away to get clear air. But the race was almost dead even on the first leg until Turner squeezed his boat up to windward and forced Hood to tack, about half an hour after the start. Courageous led by only nine seconds at the first mark and by only 19 at the third.



United Press International.

WHAT IS IT?—That mysterious matter behind Australia is spinnaker it lost while defeating Sverige.

NFL Giants Defeat Bills on an Overtime FG

From Wire Dispatches

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Aug. 30.—Joe Danelo's 30-yard field goal with 2:40 left in the overtime period gave the New York Giants a 24-21 victory over the Buffalo Bills in a National Football League exhibition game last night.

Danelo's kick climaxed a 12-play, 80-yard scoring drive directed by quarterback Joe Pisarcik.

Oilers 17, 49ers 3

At Houston, the Oilers overcame a drab first half with a 57-yard touchdown pass from Dan Pastorini to Jimmy Giles and a one-yard scoring sneak by Karl Douglas to win, 17-3, over San Francisco.

In other NFL training camp developments:

Pittsburgh Steelers—ended up losing more than an exhibition game to the New England Patriots in Foxboro, Mass., yesterday. They came out of the game with several serious injuries to their defensive unit.

Defensive ends L. C. Greenwood and Gary Dunn will be out for almost a month with sprained knees; other casualties who will not play this week are wide receivers Theo Bell, with a foot injury, and rookie Jim Smith, with a sprained ankle.

Tampa Bay Buccaneers—cut five players: defensive back Roscoe World, obtained from the New York Jets as a free agent; linebacker Larry Ball, a six-year veteran; defensive end Tim Guy, claimed from Buffalo last season; tight end Gary Butler, a three-year veteran, and running back Robert Morgan, a 10th-round draft choice from Florida.

Dallas Cowboys—waived linebacker Mike Jones of Jacksonville State, safety Bill McCadden from California Poly and guard Wes Phillips from Lenoir Rhyne.

New York Jets—Cut three players: rookies Danny Johnson, a defensive tackle from Rice, Ohio State linebacker Ed Thompson and second-year cornerback Rollen Smith from Arkansas. Placed three-year veteran linebacker Don Coleman, who will undergo knee surgery, on injured reserve list.

Miami Dolphins—Wide receiver Barry Smith from Florida State, obtained in an offseason trade with Tampa Bay, was cut along with defensive back Ted Bachman from New Mexico State, tackle Bill Windauer from Iowa and running back Keith Ferguson from Anderson College.

Monzon Formalizes Retirement From Ring

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 30 (AP).—World middleweight champion Carlos Monzon, 35, last night formally retired from boxing and confirmed that he will devote full time to acting.

Sitting next to Monzon at a news conference was Rodrigo Valdez of Colombia, the Argentine's last challenger. They fought in Monaco in July and Monzon retained the title, winning by a decision. Last night he sent telegrams to the World Boxing Association, announcing his decision to vacate the title.

Observer

Gnat Trouble

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—For years congressmen unable to get the truly vital news of their activities back to the home folks because of intransigent, stupid or vicious reporters have been solving the problem by writing their own newsletters to constituents. President Carter is now having the age-old problem with the press. You may receive his first newsletter any day now. It will read more or less as follows:

Baker

• **China**—Secretary of State Vance came by the White House this week right after getting back from China where he attended very important meetings and ate several meals with chopsticks. The national press, which spends most of its time swatting at gnats, chose to play down his trip by saying that nothing was accomplished. This is incorrect.

Not only did Secretary Vance prove to the Chinese that he could use chopsticks just as capably as former Secretary Kissinger, thereby preventing a serious loss of face for the administration, but he also completed the trip without incurring a serious outbreak of war.

This follows the pattern established by his trips to Israel and the Soviet Union, neither of which produced war. These important diplomatic missions have shown the world that Secretary Vance can travel anywhere without leading to war. Moreover, Secretary Vance is always pleased to get back home after his vital missions fail to produce war. As he said on returning from China—in a statement largely ignored by the gnat-swatting national press—"It's good to be back."

• **Energy**—The most important issue that will face my administration is not Bert Lance's banking habits, as suggested by the gnat-swatters of the national press corps—who, by the way, are interested only in the most trivial matters—but energy. As I said the other day to Jim Schlesinger, a truly brilliant energy expert, "this energy issue isn't just for our benefit; it's for our grandchildren and our grandchildren's grandchildren."

Jim said it brought a lump to his throat to hear me say that. This struck me as real news. After all, Jim has been secretary of defense, head of the Atomic Energy Commission and chief of the CIA. When a man with that background has a lump brought to his throat, it's news. Did any investigative reporter bother to ferret it out and print it on page one? Did anybody in the national press corps show the slightest interest even when the story of Jim's lump was leaked all over Georgetown? No.

Is it any wonder that Congress continues to be more concerned about next year's elections than its grandchildren's grandchildren?

• **Music**—As you know, I have been taking advantage of the White House's many self-improvement facilities to expand my knowledge of classical music. Last week I was listening to Bach's Fifth Brandenburg Concerto during my regular meeting with the congressional leaders when I noticed that several of the most savage breasts in the Congress seemed to be unusually soothed.

Afterward Speaker Tip O'Neill took me aside and said, "Mr. President, if you would just play that concerto for musical saw to your next news conference, those reporters would be too glassy-eyed to think of any trivial questions about Bert Lance's banking activities."

Tip was just joking, of course. He is a real lover of Bach, as well as Haydn, Berlioz, Scarlatti and Purcell, as are all the Democratic congressional leaders. The deep wells of culture in Washington are constantly ignored by a national press corps whose idea of a classic is Waylon Jennings singing "Lucille." Waylon, of course, is a splendid musician and a fine citizen, as is Bert Lance, and there is nothing I enjoy more after a hard day at the Handel than a fine evening of country and Western music.

• **Regional Editors**—A fine group of regional editors dropped by for a visit. These unspoiled men and women are the true backbone of American journalism, as they illustrated by the questions they asked.

Instead of harping on such pointless trivia as Bert Lance's banking habits, they wanted to know about the great issues—how I felt about energy for our grandchildren, whether Secretary of State Vance could travel without leading to war, whether I found Brahms or Mozart more effective background music for making vital nuclear policy.

What accounts for the difference between these fine, distinguished journalists and the gnat-swatters of the national press corps? The explanation is easy. They have not been corrupted by Washington. As I pointed out in my campaign, there is no place like Washington for taking perfectly decent, hard-working Americans and turning them into rotten apples. The place does terrible things to people. Except to me, naturally. And the Democratic congressional leaders, of course.

MARY BLUME

...There is very little difference between what tourists... do and see. They each attack Paris and Paris wins, triumphantly.

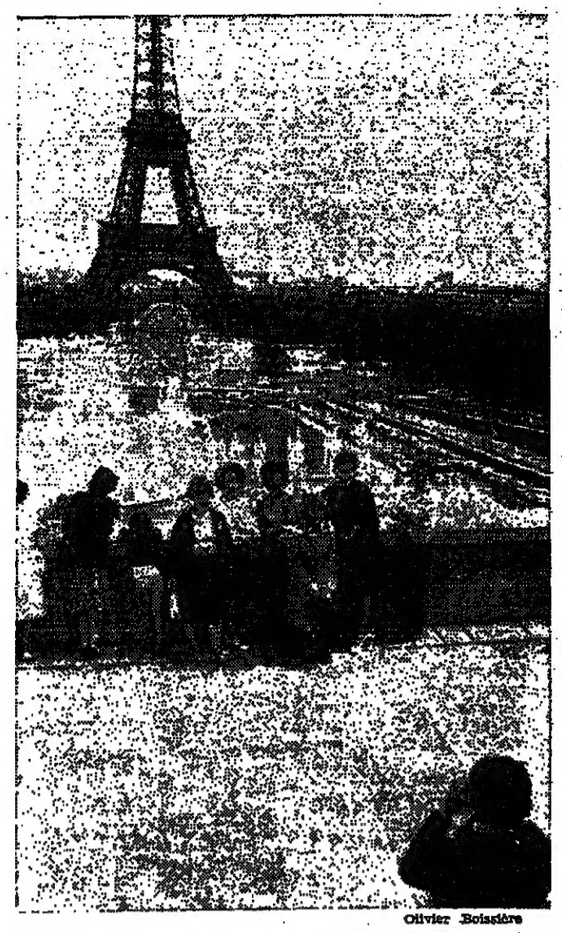
Paris Puts Tourists In an Exhibition

PARIS (IHT).—In a 1945 preface to a collection of his travel writings, Evelyn Waugh wrote, "My own traveling days are over, and I do not expect to see many travel books in the near future . . . There is no room for tourists in a world of 'displaced persons.' Never again, I suppose, shall we land on foreign soil with letter of credit and passport . . . and feel the world wide open before us."

Waugh was wrong: It is the quality of travel that has changed and the tourist has of course flourished, cruelly despised by everyone, especially other tourists. Hell, as Sartre remarked in another context, is other people. Although we are all at some point tourists, we consider ourselves travelers: As a French journalist named Olivier Boissière says, the tourist is always someone else.

Mr. Boissière has been observing tourists for a small exhibition he conceived for the CCI section of the Centre Georges Pompidou. The show, held under a gilded mock-up of the legs of the Eiffel Tower, with a cast of the Venus de Milo in the center, shows Paris as viewed by busloads of Japanese, Russian and American tourists.

Mr. Boissière's first idea had been to photograph Paris as tourists from each of the three nationalities photographed it, but he realized that three photographs of the Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame, etc., would not be all that fascinating. This realization rightly suggests that Paris is unchanged by the tourist's eye, that it imposes itself on the tourist, pleasantly crushing him, and the exhibition bears this out: There is very little difference between what tourists of each of the three nationalities do and see. They each attack Paris and Paris wins, triumphantly.



Olivier Boissière

Russian tourists near the Eiffel Tower.

Russians Deeper

"The Japanese are the fastest. They spend three days," Mr. Boissière says. "The Russians come for a week and spend four days in Paris. They are more deep. They're the ones who visit the Louvre best. The Japanese just see the Venus de Milo, the Mona Lisa, the Winged Victory and the extra vertebra in Ingres's odalisques."

Mr. Boissière accompanied each of the three nationalities on bus tours, photographing the tourists at various stops. A big omission is Paris by Night, but he says he did not want to intrude upon the tourists' few moments of leisure. Perhaps his feet hurt. "Physically, being a tourist is a drag," he says.

The show consists of three scrapbooks of photographs, three showcases filled with typical souvenirs picked up by each nationality, and a lofty introductory quotation from the French sociologist Edgar Morin:

"One may ask what is the aim of holiday travels where one visits landscapes and monuments one never visits at home. The same Parisian who ignores the Louvre, has never crossed the portal of a church and wouldn't turn to view Paris from Sacré Cœur, wouldn't miss a chapel in Florence . . . What one sees is a universe which, despite time, is in itself a souvenir . . . that is to say, a kingdom of death, but where death is transfigured among the ruins, where a sort of eternity vibrates in the air, that of a souvenir transmitted from age to age. That is why guidebooks scorn the industry and daily life of a country in order to present it as a mummy embalmed in an immobile setting."

In general the tourists saw the same mummy, although the Russians paid their respects to the Communards and the Japanese spent more time in duty-free shops. The Russians in the photographs are a tightly disciplined, attentive group. The Americans are more strung-out and much more anxious: In each photograph there seems to be one lost soul about to stray right out of the frame.

Jumbo Scale

"It's because of the huge scale of their tours," Mr. Boissière says. "Americans are 378 on a jumbo jet, they all come from different places and don't know each other. They split up on tours to Versailles, to Fontainebleau, they lose track of each other."

The showcases of price-tagged tourists' booty suggest that the Americans and Japanese buy much the same stuff but the Japanese spend more. The Japanese have the biggest perfume bottles and four Cartier lighters (the Americans have only two; the lighters the Russians buy are plastic throwaways embossed with Paris scenes). The Russians, on the other hand, do not buy Mona Lisa coasters or Sacré Cœur ashtrays. They go to a particularly inexpensive store and stock up on clothes.

In the background of the show are the taped voices of guides, a very important ingredient of the tourists' unreal, embalmed world, Mr. Boissière says.

"They help create the stereotypes. I never thought of the Place de la Concorde as the place where they cut off Marie-Antoinette's head, but that's the one thing every tourist knows. The guides have to keep talking so they say anything—all the stupid details that tourists learn and, one hopes, forget."

Mr. Boissière is often on the move and of course feels he is a traveler and not a tourist. What happens when he runs into French tourists abroad?

"I speak English," he says, "and run like hell."

PEOPLE: *Liddy Will Get Parole Despite Prison Strike*

Gordon Liddy's Sept. 7 parole will not be held up even though he was a leader of a recent prison-farm food strike, and, it was revealed Monday, he concealed a club and a lead pipe in his cell for protection against other inmates at the farm in Allenwood, Pa. Joseph Nardoza, regional parole commissioner for the federal prison system in Philadelphia, said that Allenwood officials who reported about the pipe and club did not recommend a penalty against Liddy, the last of the Watergate burglars in jail. The same officials said that Liddy's transfer to the medium-security prison at Danbury, Conn., was sufficient punishment for his part in the cafeteria strike. "I think he has served long enough," Nardoza said. However, Liddy must still pay or arrange for some settlement of the $40,000 fine pending against him—his parole is "contingent on the resolution of it," a Justice Department spokesman said. By Sept. 7, Liddy will have served 52 months in prison. Last April, President Carter commuted Liddy's 20-year sentence to eight years, which made him eligible for parole after July 9.

* * *

Meanwhile, in Moscow, the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia suggested Monday that Watergate criminals were getting too much time off their sentences and were making too much money writing books. "The trials of participants in the 'Watergate affair,' which has been surrounded by a loud propagandistic hullabaloo, had as a goal above all to create the impression of the 'purity' of American justice and not really to punish those guilty," wrote commentator Yuri Romanov. He said that the fact "of the early release of the 'heroes' of these trials, who were condemned to long terms of imprisonment, serves as convincing proof of this."

* * *

South African Prime Minister John Vorster said Friday in Johannesburg that he never went to bed without reading a chapter of the Bible. He was opening the Transvaal headquarters of the Bible Society of South Africa.

* * *

Anthony Benedetto's drawings and paintings went on exhibit last week in Chicago for the artist's first one-man show. And except for a small detail, Benedetto's show might have caused as little excitement as the first exhibition of any struggling painter who has not decided on a distinctive style. But a sophisticated crowd, led by Chicago Mayor Michael Bilanic and his wife, jammed the plush Campanile Gallery, nibbled cheese and egg rolls and sipped champagne at a private viewing. The small detail—Benedetto is singer Tony Bennet. He was in Ch[illegible] a one-night concert and [illegible] in at the gallery for the [illegible] "I've been drawing and [illegible] all my life," the singer [illegible] friend talked him into e[illegible] his work, he said.

* * *

Elvis Presley often [illegible] ed too many sleeping [illegible] friends started leaving s[illegible] or vitamins on his beds [illegible] to prevent an accident [illegible] dose, the singer's doctor [illegible] Memphis. Dr. George N[illegible] los said that Presley abu[illegible] accidentally, not on [illegible] "...He really didn't hav[illegible] problem. He had a m[illegible] problem at times," Nic[illegible] said last week in an [illegible] with the Memphis Co[illegible] Appeal. Nichopoulos, w[illegible] ed Presley for 11 years, [illegible] the singer's problem wi[illegible] ended three years ago wi[illegible] procedures were adopte[illegible] vent him from taking [illegible] medicine. "He'd wake [illegible] sleep and he would ta[illegible] thing and not even rem[illegible] took it," the doctor sai[illegible]

* * *

Deborah Sale, 29, wi[illegible] for Vice-President Mon[illegible] that she was lying on [illegible] ach, wearing only th[illegible] half of her bathing s[illegible] police approached her [illegible] mote Long Island b[illegible] reached for my top [illegible] said, 'Get your identific[illegible] follow us,'" Miss Sale [illegible] Washington. Miss Sal[illegible] appear in a Southamp[illegible] at a date to be set, wa[illegible] with "nude bathing." [illegible] that she planned to [illegible] to the judge that "I w[illegible] nude nor was I bathi[illegible] she said that she is le[illegible] matter up to her lawye[illegible] "It's really not that [illegible] for me to go up to N[illegible]

* * *

Vatican officials deni[illegible] Tuesday that Pope Paul [illegible] ned to retire Sept. 26 [illegible] reaches the age of 80, [illegible] urged cardinals to do. [illegible] cials said that such rep[illegible] "fantasy" and "inventi[illegible] that they had nothing t[illegible] say.

* * *

After two weeks in [illegible] ton's Georgetown Hospi[illegible] abeth Taylor went ho[illegible] day. The 43-year-old a[illegible] been treated for an old [illegible] jury complicated by bu[illegible] spokesman for her in [illegible] said that Miss Taylor [illegible] to continue complete b[illegible] her home in Georgetow[illegible] next several weeks. As [illegible] she has had to cance[illegible] pearance next week a[illegible] festival in Deauville, [illegible] where she was to have b[illegible] of honor at the premi[illegible] Little Night Music."

—SAMUEL JU[illegible]

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